CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE PATH TO THE BUSH;

OR THE DUTY AND BENEFIT OF RECIPROCAL CHRISTIAN WATCHFULNESS AND REPROOF.

By Rev. John Angel James.

(Concluded.)

Let us, then, *desire* reproof when we *deserve* it. Next to the wish not to need it, should be a wish to have it when we do. Let us not only patiently listen to it, but give thanks not only to the friend who takes so much trouble about it, but to the God who put it into his heart. "This is a hard saying, who can bear it," will be the reply of many. Various are the excuses which are alleged by *different persons* for the difficultan duty, and for the uncourteous manner in which they have [illegible] with this part of Christ- home it," says one, "but it was an insolent that inflicted it, and who likes to be humbled by one below him." Is not reproof a kindness, and do we reject other favors at the hands of inferiors? "It was *person* whose own feelings rendered him unworthy and unmeet to assume a superiority over me." Whatever may be his conduct in other things, admit his excellence in this one, lea his imperfections to himself, and accept his attempts to do you good. "He has no good will towards me." You may have mistaken his intentions, and formed an erroneous opinion of his disposition. At any rate, in that act he has manifested a benevolence which you should not be backward to feel and acknowledge. "He did not manage the reproof wisely." Perhaps not; but will it not be a still greater want of wisdom in you to refuse on this account the benefit of his vigilance? "He was too sharp and severe." You are not the best judge of this; and if he were, do not lose the advantage of the medicine because it was made unnecessarily nauseous, or was not administered with a tender hand. "His motives were not good." As you cannot search the heart, you may have mistaken his intentions, and imputed that to him which he would disclaim. Besides, you should never refuse good, even when it comes with an evil design, but convert a malicious purpose into a beneficial result.

It is both our wisdom and our duty to be so convinced of our imperfections, and at the same time so anxious for improvement, as to feel indebted to any, and to every one, who will give themselves the trouble of attempting to do us good. If in the management of our health, or our business, we were committing some great error, and a neighbor come to us unsolicited, to point out the error, and to warn us of its consequences, instead of being offended and repelling him as an impertinent intruder, we should justly feel, and frankly express a sense of deep obligation for his friendly warning: and are our souls of less value than our health or our property, that we should refuse the aid of christian vigilance in promoting their welfare? Shall we allow the pride of our nature to operate to the prejudice and danger of our salvation! Shall we thank the man who would warn us of the danger of taking or neglecting an article of *food*; or *giving*, or *withholding our* confidence in the transaction [illegible] more friendly and important offices of him, who interposes between us and the perils of our souls? Why is it that in the fellowship and intercourse of Christians, united as they are, by the holiest bond in existence, the reproof of brotherly vigilance is so rarely given—but simply because in general it is so ill received. We are afraid to attempt it, even when it is prompted by the strongest affection, and conducted with the greatest delicacy and skill, lest we should excite animosity, where we wished to produce improvement. What a reflection is this on the Christian Church, and what a proof of the low state of its piety, that it should be so wanting in humility, as to deprive itself of the full benefit of mutual vigilance, and rather go on in evil, than be willing to have it removed by the voice of brotherly reproof.

Must we then go to converted Hottentots, negroes, and South Sea Islanders, to witness the performance, and see the beauty of this christian duty? Is it *there* only,—in those countries where they live, that "the grass growing in the path to the bush," shall be noticed, and the fear which it excited be expressed, in the language of affectionate enquiry, and faithful warning? Shall there be more brotherly love, and more of its blessed fruits among those who were so lately mere savages of the woods, and children of the desert, whose hearts were the home of the malignant passions, and whose hands were stained with each other's blood? Is that the soil where charity, the heavenly exotic on earth, shall flourish in greatest vigor, beauty and fragrance? Shall the Hottentot woman watch over her backsliding sister in Christ with a more faithful and tender affection, than the polished nations of Europe or America? Shame upon us. May the virtues which we have taught by our missionaries to those, till lately, untutored tribes, and of which such bright examples are exhibited by the objects of our zeal, be invigorated in ourselves by observing the manner in which they are cultivated among *them*.

And what is it that has enstamped this image of God, not only in this instance, but in myriads of others, on those, who were considered to exhibit humanity in its lowest forms, and which has thus raised them into its highest, holiest, and most beautiful specimens? O Christianity, these are thy triumphs and trophies! It is thou, that hast gone into the wild deserts of Africa, not in the spirit of avarice and cruelty to enslave and to destroy, but in the benevolence of Him who came to seek and to save that which was lost, that thou mightest reclaim not only to civilization but to religion, portions of mankind, which science and commerce had either abandoned as below its ambition, or seized only to gratify its curiosity. Over those tracts of dreariness and desolation, thou didst from the mount of Zion, cast the eye of pity and of hope, as they stretched out before thee on the far distant horizon, and now under the culture of thy beneficent hand, the wilderness and the solitary places are glad, and the desert rejoices and blossoms as the rose. The song of salvation already ascends, where before nothing has been heard from the creation but the howl of savage beasts, or of still more savage men, and the beauties of holiness spread over scenes where nothing was ever beheld but the gloom of barbarism, rendered more horribly revolting by the deformity of vice. Go on, thou benign, and heavenly, and God-like Spirit, with thy blessed and glorious conquests;—thine it is to accomplish the purposes of eternal love, and redeeming mercy,—thine to fulfil the predictions of ancient prophets,—thine to deliver this fallen and apostate world from the dominion of sin and satan, and subject it to the beneficent sceptre of the Prince of Peace,—thine to bless the efforts and to answer the prayers of the servants of God who labor for his glory, and the friends of man who toil for his happiness,—thine to consummate the mission and adorn with its brighest honors, the crown of Emmanuel! Continue, bright Spirit, thy holy and joy-inspiring career, through this dark world of sin and wo: the groans of creation invite thy approach; the shouts of regenerated and happy world shall proclaim the universality of thy conquests, and the blessing of thy reign.

THE PASTOR'S DUTY.

In order to adapt his instructions to the various classes of persons in his charge, and to meet the various exigencies of the people, the pastor must descend from the pulpit; he must follow his flock to their homes. He must teach not only "publicly," but also "from house to house." He must find out, by personal acquaintance, the wants and diseases of mind under which they suffer. He must patiently, assiduously, and perseveringly set himself to feed the sheep of Christ, and not to overlook the "lambs," who are first mentioned in our Lord's charge to Peter. He must speak to the weak in faith, or those of tender age; both must be carefully nourished. The youth form the most interesting part of the flock of every pastor. On them rest the hopes of the Church. They must soon stand in the places of their fathers. They will very shortly have the whole concerns of the church of Christ in their hands. How important is it, then, they be trained up in the way they should go; "brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Among all the "signs of the times" which are encouraging, there is no one more calculated to inspire hope, than the attention paid to youth in Sabbath Schools, and in catechetical and Bible classes.

This is, indeed, to begin to build on a good foundation. If we would have the tree to grow straight, we must attend to it when young and tender. Let these efforts, then, be continued and multiplied. This is so far a compliance with the command of Christ, "Feed my lambs."

By means of Sunday-schools, now so widely extended over the Church, the faithful pastor is furnished with a troop of auxiliaries in the faithful discharge of his duty, unknown to our fathers, and which should be appreciated as one of the distinguishing blessings which God has granted to his church in our days. That pastor who does not cherish and patronize this catholic institution, manifests an ignorance or indifference in regard to the welfare of the lambs of his flock, little consistent with sincere love and fidelity to the great Shepherd. The superintendence of these schools, within the bounds of his charge, properly belongs to the pastor and his assisting elders; and when the actual duties are transferred to other competent hands, the direction and government should remain with him. But I must not omit, what has long been with me a favorite opinion, that these Sunday-schools should include persons of all ages: all your people, even though grey-headed, should be in a course of regular instruction. The truth is, that most adults need to have the same lessons inculcated which are given to the children.—This, moreover, is no impracticable theory. The experiment has been tried, in a number of congregations in Massachusetts, and the result, as far as is known, *is delightful*. It is not necessary for adult men and women to be catechised [illegible] appoint a teacher to [illegible] fice in turn, and might prepare a certain number of chapters, on the contents of which they might freely converse for an hour or two; and such as desired it, might be permitted to propose questions, to be answered on the spot, or to be reserved until the next meeting. We are, in fact, all children, while in this world, and need to learn something from God's word every day; and such an employment would fill up the vacant hours, and enliven the spirits of the aged, when they are so apt to be torpid, for want of interesting objects of attention; and I verily believe that it would be the means of preserving their powers from sinking into dotage.

And if parents could be induced to co-operate more zealously in this work: if mothers, especially, would be persuaded to be more earnest and assiduous in instilling divine truth into the infant mind, who can tell what a reformation might be wrought in one age? And I cannot but hope that maternal affection, which is one of the strongest as well as tenderest feelings implanted in the human constitution, begins already to be directed into its appropriate channel. The existence and success of "*Maternal Associations*," intended for the mutual assistance of pious mothers, encourages me to believe, that this powerful and inextinguishable yearning of the maternal heart, the nature and force of which mothers only can appreciate, is about to be sanctified to the great object of promoting early piety, and sowing the seed which may ripen into religion in mature age, when this effect fails in earlier life. If I were called on to declare what means of conversion, beside public preaching, had been most blessed of God, I should unhesitatingly answer, MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.—*Dr. Alexander's Sermon to the Theological Alumni of Princeton.*

TRIBUTE TO GEN. HARRISON.

We copy the following from the *Watchman of the Valley*, a religious paper published at Cincinnati. The character of the paper and the place of publication justify us in placing entire confidence in its statements:—

Since the grave has given him a refuge from the shafts of political conflict, we may be permitted to say, without compromiting the political neutrality of our Journal, that the affectionate applause which the popular multitude bestowed upon him while living, was not the fruit of mere political excitement. It had its foundation in genuine excellencies of character, developed in *actions* which could not lie;—actions prompted by the impulses of a generous heart, bestowing its sympathies and benefactions where most needed—by a noble disinterestness which in some signal instances was ready—

"To lay its own advantage by
To seek another's good,—"

and by a principle of stern integrity, which the allurements of wealth could not corrupt. In this description of his character we allude to authenticated facts, which are worthy to be known and imitated by every aspirant for popular favor.

If General Harrison was beloved by the people, it was a very natural affection. He was the poor man's friend; he was *no man's enemy*. In the violence of political conflict, there was no manifestation, as we have ever learned, of a spirit of vindictiveness towards his opponents. In his last address to the citizens of our city, as he was about departing for the seat of Government, he appealed to them with all the sincerity of conscious innocence, *that though he had lived among them fifty years, not an individual of them could say he had wronged them in a single instance.*

An amiable and unostentatious simplicity of manners characterized his deportment. There was no assumption of dignity or superiority. To the *affluent* and the *indigent*, to the *refined* and the *uncultivated*, he was equally accessible.

A prominent feature of his character was, the scrupulous conscientiousness with which he used the power, influence or advantage, which he at any time possessed. As a magistrate he exercised his power—which was at one time almost without limit—with extreme delicacy and moderation. When his official influence could have amassed for himself great wealth without apparent injury or injustice to any other interest,—when his public services would have made him a successful competitor for certain peculiar privileges,—and when the law would have restored to his family a large amount of property in Cincinnati which the pecuniary embarrassment of his father-in-law had compelled him to relinquish at a sacrifice, he conscientiously waved all personal advantage of which he might have availed himself.

The *religious* character of Gen. Harrison is also not without its interesting incidents. On this point, we are aware, it becomes us to speak with caution and moderation. It is not our office to canonize distinguished men as saints, and assign their [illegible] heaven. Were our lamented friend was the subject of that new birth, and the possessor of that evangelical holiness, without which heaven can never be enjoyed, we submit to the righteous decision of the Judge of all the earth. What we can say of him, and that on the best authority, is, that he was a liberal supporter of religious institutions and of evangelical enterprises; that he was a serious inquirer after the way of life and salvation; and that he was a man of prayer. His simple and warm-hearted commendation of the christian religion in his Inaugural, so uncommon for the occasion, bespoke a heart, not altogether a stranger to its influence. A letter to his lady at North Bend, written before day break on the day of his inauguration, communicated to her the consoling information, that he had risen at that hour, to seek in prayer for the Divine aid which he needed, to sustain him in the solemn duties of that day.—*Vt. Chron.*

DEATH BED OF A CHRISTIAN.

We make the following beautiful extract from a memoir of Rev. John Clay, published in the London Baptist Magazine of April:—

During the last few weeks of his pilgrimage he was confined to his room, but most happily exempt from pain of body and anxiety of mind. He enjoyed the peace which passeth all understanding, not a cloud was permitted to intervene, and in the exercise of a hope full of immortality, exclaimed—

"Millions of years my wondering eyes
Shall o'er thy beauties rove,
And endless ages I'll adore
The wonders of thy love."

He was at this time surrounded by his pious family, whose affectionate attentions added much to his comfort, so that he was quite overwhelmed by a sense of the divine goodness; under these circumstances he contrasted his death with that of Christ, and said, "How different is my death to that of my Saviour! He died on a cross in agony and pain, and surrounded by cruel enemies!

'Did Christ, my Lord, suffer; and shall I repine?'"

When visited by christian friends he would exhaust the little strength he possessed in speaking of the wonders of redeeming love. The atonement, the righteousness, and the intercession of Christ, formed at once the foundation of actions of Calvary, he said:

"My soul looks back to see
The burdens thou didst bear
When hanging on the accursed tree
And hopes her guilt was there."

To a friend who called on him he remarked, "God is very gracious to me, in taking down my tabernacle so gently, I am quite free from pain, and though my heart and my flesh fail, God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

To another he said, "I have not followed cunningly devised fables; though I have no raptures, I enjoy solid peace from the unchanging love of God. I have been meditating on heaven, and how insignificant does it make this world appear!" Looking forward to his entrance into the heavenly kingdom he said,

"Welcome sweet hour of full discharge,
Which sets my longing soul at large,
Unbinds my chains, breaks up my cell,
And gives me with my God to dwell."

A person called on him to whom his preaching had been useful, and said, "You, my dear Sir, are my spiritual father." He replied, "The Lord be praised; may we meet again in heaven to part no more. I am lingering on the brink of Jordan, but not afraid to launch away, for in my Father's house are many mansions."

On the first Sabbath in January, he inquired the hour of the day, and being told it was between three and four o'clock, he said, "They are now assembling round the table of the Lord. This do in remembrance—blessed remembrance of a Saviour's love and grace!

"Lord, at thy table I behold
The wonders of thy grace;
But most of all admire that I
Should find a welcome place."

To his daughter he said, "Not a cloud, my dear, a calm and serene sky; all is peace within; I cannot describe what I feel; my heart overflows with gratitude to the Lord for his mercy to me, a poor, unworthy sinner;" He added, "all is calm and smooth, not a wave of trouble rolls." Thus his friends were favored with an opportunity of marking the perfect and upright man, and of witnessing that the end of such a man is peace. He fully realized the language of the poet, which he repeated with quivering lips, and triumphant faith, saying,

"Joyful, with all the strength I have
My quivering lip shall sing—
Where is thy boasted victory, grave?
And where the monster's sting?"

He continued sensible to the last, and to converse with those around him, until about an hour before his redeemed spirit took its flight, to join the multitude which no man can number before the throne of God and the Lamb, which took place January 25, in the 71st year of his age.

The Agency of God in Human Affairs.—Coeval with the first pulsation, when the fibres quiver, and the organs quicken into vitality, is the germ of death. Before our members are fashioned, is the narrow grave dug in which they are to be entombed. Imperfect as our glimpses of knowledge may be, they all convince us that no more oil could have been poured into the lamp, than would nourish the flame until the pre-ordained hour of its extinction. The youth expires apparently in his prime. Are his weeping kindred tempted and agonized by the thought, that fatigue brought on the catastrophe, or that care might have averted the danger? Develope the frail vessels, and it is proved that their coherence could not have possibly sustained the pressure of the purple tide beyond the age when the vigor of adolescence was attained. Do we term the departure premature? Premature!—the word belongs not to the vocabulary of faith. It has no place in the mind of the believer. Ask not why the pale babe, mysteriously brought to the confines of this vale of tears—heir to our transgressions, and yet spared from participating in their bitterness, who never looked upon the light of day, and whose voice never sounded in the mother's ear—is carried away as in a sleep—parent and child separated until they shall both awaken and stand before the throne. Ask not why the span of four-score years is given thim who is gathered to his fathers, after passg through the full length of his weary pilgrimge. But be thankfully assured, that under eve individual dispensation, comprehended fro and through all eternity, in the unity of the Dive design, the tares are not rooted up, until the can no longer be rescued from the fiery fuace, nor the good corn gathered, until it is rijfor the garners of the sky.—*Sir Francis Palgr.*

"I, MASSA, YOU NO UNDERSTAND IT."

few years since, there lived in one of our le cities, a poor colored woman, named Bet- who had been confined by sickness for near- wenty years. By the few friends that knew , she was familiarly called *poor Betty*. Bet- had seen comfortable days. She had been d and good at service. Eighty years shed r blights upon her robust limbs, before they ded to the hardships of toil. She had ac- red a hale constitution by sporting for twen- tears upon her native hills, upon the burning ds of Africa, before the slave-ship stole its lty, accursed way over the waters, laden with ains and manacles to bind her limbs, and to ar her sable beauty, to agonize her soul, and subject her to the *horrors of the middle passage.* tty had long been blind, and was said to be 5 years old. An aged daughter, whom God, mercy to this bruised reed in a stranger land, d kindly permitted to be the companion, both her bondage and her freedom, arranged and lministered the few comforts with which form- industry and present charity furnished their ecayed cottage. Betty was indeed a relic of rmer days, and was noted both for her good nse, and her discreet, warm-hearted piety.

Mr. B. was a man of wealth and business in he same city. His signature was better than ilver on the exchange, because it was more ea- ily transferred. His sails whitened the ocean, lis charity gladdened many hearts, and his bunty gave impulse to many benevolent ope- rations. Notwithstanding the pressure of busi- nes, Mr. B. often found time to drop in and see wat became of poor Betty. His voice and even his step, had become familiar to her, and always lighted up a smile on her dark, wrinkled fae. He would often say some pleasant thing to cheer this lonely pilgrim on her way to Zion.

One day Mr. B. took a friend from the coun- try to see Betty. As he stooped and entered the cottage door, he said, "Ah, Betty, you are alive yet." "Yes, tank God," said Betty. "Bet- ty," said he, "why do you suppose God keeps you so long in this world, poor, and sick, and blind, when you might go to heaven and enjoy so much?"

While Mr. B.'s tone and manner were half sportive, he yet uttered a serious thought, which had more than once come over his mind. *Now comes the sermon.*

Betty assumed her most serious and animated tone, and replied, "Ah, Massa, you no understand it. Dare be two great tings to do for de church; *one be to pray for it, toder be to act for it.* Now, Massa, God keep me alive to pray for de church, and he keeps you alive to act for it. [illegible] stood silent, thrilled, astonished. They felt the knowledge, the dignity, the moral sublimity of this short sermon. It seemed to draw aside the veil a little, and let them into heaven's mysteries. "Yes, Betty," replied Mr. B., in the most serious and subdued tones, "your prayers are of more importance to the church than my alms." This short sermon, preached by poor Betty, was never forgotten by Mr. B. or his friend. It made them more humble, more prayerful, more submissive in afflictions.—*Parent's Magazine.*

FROM MY CLOSET.

Few who take up a good family newspaper, ever think of the quantity of mind, learning, experience, and of all that is good in humanity, it takes to make out such a sheet. In a single number of the Puritan, e. g., six, eight, or ten persons give you the fruit of the knowledge and skill that cost a fortune to acquire—of an experience in thought and action, gained only by years of toil. Suppose now you could see the several persons that wrote the pieces which fill this paper, sitting at their writing tables, in a single room, and could know at the same time, the amount of time, money, and labor it has engrossed to make them, good or bad, *just what they are*, you could not fail to say, "What a *capital* it takes to carry on a single paper." Suppose then you could sit down by the side of each of these persons, and hear from his own tongue the thoughts he has written, would it not be worth *four cents!* And suppose you could meet these and all the persons whose thoughts have a place here, in the course of the whole year, one hour each week, for the same purpose, would it not be worth *two dollars* to you! But you have here the privilege, at a much better condition, you can come and go when you please, stay one hour or six, and meet the same thought once or twenty times.

These sayings do not, of course, belong to those bloated sheets, where a single hired pen spreads out a tale or fiction over a score of columns, which is not worth the paper it takes to tell it on, but to a select, well written Family Paper.—*Puritan.*

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

The poor people here, [Abergavenny,] have a custom, which I never knew observed any where else, and which is very poetical and very affecting. Once a year, (on Palm Sunday,) they get up early in the morning, and gather the violets and primroses, and the few other flowers which at this season are to be found in the fields, and with their little harvest they hasten to the church yard, and strew the flowers over the graves of their nearest relations. Some arrange their humble tribute of affection in different forms with a great deal of taste. The young girls, who are so fortunate as never to have lost any near relation or any friend, exert themselves that the tombs of the strangers who have died in the village, at a distance from all who knew them may not be left unhonored; and hardly a grave appears without some of these affectionate ornaments. I came here soon after this ceremony had been observed, and was surprised on walking through a churchyard, to find it in the appearance of a garden; and to see the flowers withering each in the place in which it had been fixed. I have been more delighted with my excursion hither, from the contrast it forms to the noise, the hurry, the crowd, and the contentions of the courts I have just quitted.—*Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly by himself.*

Deception.—Never deceive for the sake of foolish jest, or to excite the laughter of a few companions at the expense of a friend. Be anxious, when you relate any thing, to tell it just as it occurred. Never variate in the least degree. The reason why our ears are so often saluted by false reports, is, because people in telling real things, add a little to them, and as they pass through a dozen mouths, the original stories are turned into something entirely different. So when you attempt to tell any thing that you have seen with your own eyes, relate it correctly in every particular:—and as you grow older you will reap the advantage of this course.

Religious Intelligence.

SUFFERINGS OF THE MISSIONARIES IN LABRADOR.

We have been recently much interested in reading some of the journals of the missionaries of the United Brethren in Labrador. Truly these servants of our Lord are following closely in the steps of the earliest apostles and martyrs, in the labor of love and patience of hope. The annual visit of the mission ship, Harmony, which maintains the intercourse between England and Labrador, is a season of great excitement. She first visits Hopedale, the most Southern station, and then proceeds Northerly to Main, Okkak, and Hebron in succession. "The sixth of August, 1839," the missionaries write, "was to us and our Esquimaux, truly a day which the Lord had made, a season of joy and gladness, for which we had long and anxiously waited. In the evening, we assembled, with our whole Esquimaux flock, in the house of the Lord, and brought our united tribute of praise and thanksgiving to our merciful God and Saviour—to Him who alone doeth wondrous things. To his holy name be glory forever!"

To those—(and there are many)—who are accustomed to complain of our severe and changeable New England climate, such facts as the following might be submitted. On the 23d of Jan., 1839, the sun shone into the mission house at Main, for the first time after Nov. 28th; and the cold set in more intensely than it had previously done, the thermometer sinking to 26 1-2 degrees below 0 of Fahrenheit, with a strong west wind, which increased the effect by 10 degrees more. The winter of 1840 proved severe, the thermometer falling once as low as 32 degrees below zero. In general, the weather was extremely cold from the middle of January to the 22d of April, and storms were frequent. In the court yard, the snow lay piled to the height of 20 feet; and though not a little labor was spent from time to time clearing it away, the last trace of the mass did not disappear till the 24th of June. The bay of Main was frozen from the middle of December to the 20th of June. One of the missionaries, on returning from Okkak to Main, was overtaken by a furious tempest of wind and snow, which compelled him and his two Esquimaux companions to make a sudden halt. They proceeded to build a snow-house, in which they were under the necessity of spending the whole of the following day, as the storm continued to rage. In the morning, they attempted to continue their journey; but the snow which had recently fallen, rendered their progress difficult and toilsome. In eight hours, only three miles were gained. One of the Esquimaux was obliged to go before, treading the snow down with his snow shoes, and [illegible] *Recorder.*

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES.

We are indebted to Br. Cephas Bennett for the following interesting extracts of letters from missionaries.—*N. Y. Baptist Register.*

Extracts from a letter, dated,

Mergui, Sept. 12, 1840.

Dear Br. Bennett,—The Swinton came in last evening, bringing us a parcel of letters and papers from our native land. In looking over the papers, I was happy to see an account of your arrival, not only to your native land, but to the former, delightful scenes of childhood. I was no less delighted to learn that your health had improved, and that you thought of returning to Burmah. I am glad you do not forget poor Burmah. How can one, conversant with her wretchedness, as you are, forget her? I know you will find many things calculated to detain you there, but I hope in vain. You have the language, and you are greatly needed. Should you not come the mission may severely suffer. I think of you often, and sister Bennet, and the children, as well as Avung. Tell Avung that I remember him, and want him to come and live with me at Mergui. I have a good zatat now, and I think he would do good here.

I hope, my dear brother, that you may do much in awakening a missionary spirit. I thought when I was in America that I said enough on the subject; but were I there again I would close every sermon, by saying, *Remember your duty to the heathen.* You know what is wanted here: we want more of the Spirit. Urge our dear friends to pray more for the descent of the Holy Ghost. I am glad you have the privilege of mingling in the dear society of Christian brethren. You must relish it after so long an absence. I hope you will come back with a full heart, and long live to bless this people, and finally lay down your bones on these shores. Do write, and let me know how you get along, and when we may welcome you back again. May the Lord preserve your life, and fully restore your health. I am soon off to the beloved jungle.

The cause of the Master is advancing. We hope soon to witness the rich harvest so long predicted. Pray for me. Pray for the mission. I see by a notice you think of working at type. Let others do that and visit as many churches as you can. Tell them of Burmah's darkness—of the *thousands* and *millions* on their way to hell. Enlist many prayers for this mission ere you return. You know our trials. Tell them to the dear churches. Tell them that the tidings that sometimes reaches us, "that the missionary feeling seems to be declining, and the Board are embarrassed," does more to weaken our hands than all the ravings of the prince of darkness. I would not intimate that the church is asleep. Our brethren have done nobly. I love to think of them, and pray for them—that God would abundantly reward them, for all their labors of love to the poor heathen. And I believe they will *do more*, the more they know the real state of things here. Our united regards to sister B.

Affectionately yours, L. Ingalls.

Extract from a letter, dated,

Ramree, Oct. 21, 1840.

Very Dear Sister Bennett,—Your kind letter, written at Homer, together with one from dear Br. B. to Mr. C., were most gratefully received yesterday. I can readily believe all you say about "this dreadful business" of separating parents and children! and I cannot look forward without a shudder, at the thought of what is before me, if my life is spared. O how hard—how *cruel* are the remarks sometimes indulged in, in America, when a mother is compelled to tear her very *heart-strings*, as it were, and send from her those precious ones, dearer than her own life, to avoid the pestilential influence of the worst moral plague. Sometimes when I think of the feelings on this subject that exist in America, I am ready to say, "I will never send my dear children from me." *But this I know would prove their ruin.* How much grace do missionary mothers need! Pray oft for me. You and yours are often remembered, especially on the first Wednesday of each month. Oh that all our little ones might early become the children of God.

Old Ko Thah Byee, Br. Abbott's Karen assistant, died last month. The old man died happy. An infant of his has died from the bite of a centipede. You will hear from others all about the dear Karens at Sandoway. O for such an outpouring of the Spirit on this devoted province as we read of in our loved native land. The great feasts of the season are just over. What fearful evidence has the past week or ten days furnished that the heathen are mad upon their idols. *When* will laborers be furnished for this populous but *destitute* province? We have the assurance that Arracan—yes, Arracan, shall yet be given to Christ; and though under disadvantages, I would humbly hope that we might do something toward hastening on the subjugaion. Do write me again before you leave, and tell me all about your prospects, your children, &c. Mr. C. unites with me in very affectionate regards to yourself and Br. B. May you have grace for all that is before you, is the prayer of your affectionate sister in Christ,

Sarah D. Comstock.

Ceylon.—Mr. Minor, superintendent of the mission-press at Manepy, writes, 8th January, that the printing executed there during the last six months of the year 1840 amounted to 13,172,350 pages; of which 9,500,000 consisted of portions of the Holy Scriptures. The number of native workmen employed was eighty-six, of whom twenty-seven were church members and five or six others were candidates.—*Missionary Herald.*

REVIVALS.

Bowdoinham, Maine.—Rev. E. R. Warren writes, under date of April 21, to the Editor of Zion's Advocate as follows:—

"I have just returned from Bowdoinham, in which place a protracted meeting is now progressing. It commenced a week ago last Monday, in the Baptist meeting-house, and is deeply interesting. Even before the meetings were begun in the village, the revival had commenced in different parts of the town, especially among the F. W. Baptist on the ridge, so called, who held a protracted meeting there. Several have been brought to give themselves to Christ, and have expressed new and precious hopes of possessing his pardoning mercy. The work of grace seems to be spreading. All the meetings I have attended have been characterized by great solemnity, religious fervor and deep interest. Bro. W. T. Sargent is now the Pastor of the Baptist church in this place, and is laboring efficiently to build up the cause of Christ amongst them: and I am happy in saying that his labors are appreciated, and his prospects of increasing usefulness among them is encouraging. He has now, in this meeting, the assistance of the Methodist and F. W. Baptist brethren who reside in the vicinity, all of whom are laboring efficiently for the conversion of souls. [illegible] add let his name have all the praise."

New-York.—We hardly ever have been more pressed, says the N. Y. Baptist Register, with revival letters from correspondents. They reach us in such clusters, we are unable to find room for them all. In the present number we publish several entire, and a number we are obliged to condense in an editorial article.

Br. Elijah I. Smith writes from Collins, Erie county, under date of 7th April last., that "the church in Collins has been, until a year ago, missionary ground. A good degree of union was enjoyed by the church, and in October last, evening meetings were commenced, and held until the middle of November. The church began to awake, and three seasons of special effort were made, in so many different sections of the church, during the fall and winter—the fruits of which have been the baptism of thirty-seven persons, at eight different baptizing seasons—two have been restored—a number have been united by letter, and more are expected to offer themselves.

Br. Chauncey Darby writes us from Greene village, Chenango county, April 12: "The Lord has of late appeared in a wonderful manner for the upbuilding of the church, and the salvation of sinners in this place. More than ordinary interest was manifested during the fall and winter: a few souls were converted, and the unceasing cry of saints was, 'O Lord, revive thy work.' A season of protracted worship was commenced, with the aid of Br. Chamberlain of South New Berlin, the first Sabbath in February—the result has been a great revival of the church, the reclaiming of backsliders, and the quickening of many who were dead in trespasses and sins, and the baptizing of sixty-two, of every age, from seventy to twelve and fourteen; a large number of interesting youth, and of husbands and wives; and others we expect will soon follow. The Methodists and Presbyterians have also shared in the revival. The work is still going on."

Br. William A. Bronson writes from Annsville, Oneida county, April 12: "The thirsty heritage of the Lord has been greatly refreshed in this place. Meetings for protracted worship held successively by Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, have been blessed to the conversion of many of various ages. The labors of Br. R. T. Smith are gratefully acknowledged. Although the protracted meeting is closed, the work of the Spirit continues. We have enjoyed the satisfaction of planting in the likeness of Christ's death fourteen willing converts, and others are candidates for baptism. Thanks be to the Lord for his mercy."

Rev. J. Gibbs states in the same paper in a letter under date of April 15, that twenty-eight had been recently added to the Baptist church in Amsterdam, N. Y. by baptism, and twenty by letter.

Accounts are also given of extensive revivals in Evans Mills, Truxton, Three Mile Bay, Danby, Warsaw, and Benton, N. Y.

Danbury, Conn.—Rev. Addison Parker, writes that he has recently baptized eighteen into fellowship in the church—many of them are young—several are heads of families, and the last member of each of these families has been baptized. Instances of household baptism thicken upon our records, and we hope satisfy Dr. Wardlaw and others who have charged us with nonuniformity with New Testament history, in all of which, we believe, three whole households only are recorded as having been baptized.—*Baptist Record.*

Revival in Augusta, Ga.—We learn from the Chrisrian Index, that there has been for some time an interesting state of things in the Baptist Church in Augusta, now under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. T. Brantly, jr. Upwards of twenty persons had been baptized, and the good work was still in progress.

CAPTAIN AND CREW CONVERTED.

We find the following exceedingly interesting letter in the last Christian (Episcopal) Witness. The circumstsnces of the revival of religion spoken of must be a source of encouragement to every friend of the sailor's cause. The letter is written by Captain William C. Downes, of ship Miles, of Warren, R. I., dated Zanzibar Island, January 14, 1841, to John R. Wheaton, Esq. agent.

After speaking of the whaling season which he had just passed through, he proceeds to say, 'I have nothing particular to write to you; every thing goes smooth and easy. I have as good a crew and officers as ever went on board of a whale ship. The Lord has visited your ship with the outpourings of his Holy Spirit. All my officers, and the greater part of the hands, have experienced religion. The Miles is become a bethel ship. The bethel flag waves at her mast head on Sundays, and I have attended to meetings on that day. Last Sabbath, the American consul came off with a missionary, (the Rev. C. Stone, from Bombay, bound to America,) who gave us a discourse. He leaves this place on Tuesday, in the ship Brenda, of Salem. We had the masters from other ships to attend, with parts of their crews, and several gentlemen from the shore, who took a deep interest in those things. Ten days previous to my arriving here, I spoke the barque Peru, of Nantucket, Capt. Coffin. I went on board his ship, and, during my stay, I related to him what God had done on board my ship; and it had such a lasting impression on his mind, that it never left him until he found his Saviour to be precious to him. His officers also, and the greater part of his crew, have found the Lord. There is something very remarkable in it; perhaps there is not another such instance on record. I have written to Edward T. Taylor, in Boston; perhaps you will hear the particulars about it. Don't think now, because your ship has a crew of Christians, that we shall neglect our duty in whaling: it is not so. Don't let your Warren people call the Miles an unlucky ship. There never was so lucky a ship that ever sailed from Warren.—Her cargo is precious: if she is lost, her cargo will be safe; angels will save her cargo. I mention this instance, because I believe you all to be friendly to the cause of Christ.'

After mentioning his arrangements for the next whaling cruise, he says, 'This is the first time I have ever heard from the United States. This is a tedious life to live, separated from society and our families, but not from the Lord. We have had a great witness that he is on the ocean! It was a long time before I took up that cross. I found, when I got to sea, I had a crew of ungodly men, given to cursing and swearing; not only men, but my officers.—However, I finally took up the cross, and attended to meetings on Sundays; and now I should as soon think of hearing Christians in our churches at home swearing, as I should my crew. I shall be glad when I get to sea; there are many temptations here to draw men aside; but I have never seen one that professed to love the Lord the least morsel out of the way. If the good Lord had not visited us with his Spirit, I have no doubt but I should have had some trouble with my crew! but I trust all things will work together for good to them that love God. I will close, wishing you all health and prosperity, and, above all, the blessings of Heaven to rest upon you.

Yours, with respect, WM. C. DOWNES.'

TURKISH EMPIRE.

We find the following interesting intelligence in the last Recorder. It is given in a letter from Rev. Daniel Temple, under date of Smyrna, Jan. 24, 1841, to Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree:

"We all contemplate with wonder the prodigious changes effected in this empire within the last year. More has been done to weaken the power of the false Prophet, then had been done in half a century before. The new code of laws is beginning to go into operation, and to show its bearings. The rapacious pashas are shorn of their power to oppress; and the oppressed, who were formerly constrained to say, "Refuge failed me, and no man cared for my soul," now find and fly to a refuge under the arm of their Sultan. The *ultima ratio regum*, the weighty iron arguments, the only ones that tyrants feel, uttered with such tremendous emphasis by England along the coasts of Syria, have constrained the tyrant of Egypt to relinquish his usurped dominions in the promised land. It seems probable that he will no longer be allowed to rule over Egypt as formerly with a rod of iron. "The hammer of Egypt and Syria is broken." The Lord is preparing his way. We think there is much reason to rejoice in seeing the influence of England extended over the Levant; but, how much more should we rejoice to see the influence of the Holy Ghost, felt through the length and breadth of the land.

The posture of civil and ecclesiastical affairs is so wonderfully changed in this region within the last year, that I think we should probably meet little opposition, had we the means of opening schools. But alas! our hands are tied in this respect. Be sure of this, dear brother, that the Lord is preparing his way in these decayed Oriental churches. How I long to see natives rising up, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, to sound out the gospel in all directions! When will the strong holds of the god of this world fall before the armies of the living God, as Acre has done before the Allies, after a short but vigorous assault. The day is hastening, I doubt not, when the Lord will do this, and make a very short work of it. It was supposed that Acre would hold out for days and weeks, if not for months—but it fell in three hours, and great was the fall of it. This has made a tremendous impression in this part of the world. What will not the Lord do, when he shall rise up and come forth out of his place, and cause his enemies to feel the lighting down of his arm."

UNITARIAN CITY MISSION.

A meeting of the Fraternity of Churches was lately held in this city. This Association is designed to sustain the Unitarian ministry at large.—According to the report, the receipts for the year have been $2811 04; the expenditures, $3447 79. The estimate for the next year, and to bring up arrears, is $4000. The Fraternity has now two ministers only, with their chapels, under its care. Mr. Barnard, a third, having withdrawn, and relying for support upon such aid as he can himself secure. They have two chapels with their ministers; three services are held on the Sabbath in the winter, and two in the summer; a meeting for religious conversation, and another for exhortation and conference each week; a Sabbath school with about 300 scholars and 50 teachers connected with each chapel; two sewing circles of about 100 members each, made up mostly of poor children, meeting every Wednesday afternoon, and being instructed by ladies, who meet with them, in the various kinds of useful needlework; a library has been given by the benevolent, and is designed for the use of all; 27 were admitted to the church in Pitt street, since January last.—*Zion's Herald.*

UNION COLLEGE.—The Board of Trustees of this College have made their annual report to the Legislature. The report states that at the last annual commencement 104 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of A. B. The annual expenses of a student in the institution, including board, are about $120. Ninety two indigent young men have received their books gratis, and have been otherwise assisted during the last year from funds granted by the State for that purpose. The $35,000 appropriated to the permanent support of officers; the $5000 for establishing a classical library and the $5000 for aiding indigent youth arising from the *lotteries* heretofore granted to Union College, has been and continues invested according to law, which investiture constitutes a permanent fund of $45,000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

BOSTON, MAY 14, 1841.

THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

[From the Editor.]

Steamer George Washington, on the Chesapeake, May 4, 1841.

This long anticipated meeting is now over, and although we have endeavored to give a very brief and general abstract of the most important part of its proceedings, as well as of those of the great national societies sustained by Baptists, whose anniversaries occur in connection with this meeting, yet some additional facts, with a few reflections of our own, may be interesting to our readers. This great Triennial meeting had been anticipated with mingled emotions of hope and apprehension. All who were acquainted with the facts, felt that the few days during which this body was to be in session might be eventful days—that the result was to test the strength, the adaptation, and the practical wisdom of those principles of church organization, and united public action, which are held dear by Baptists, and above all that the result might be cheering or disastrous to the beloved cause of foreign missions.

It was well known that much alarm was felt for the integrity of this extensive body, spread over the whole surface of the United States, and embracing such a variety of character and local peculiarities. Men were to meet who are separated thousands of miles with all the varieties of prejudice which different forms of society, and different modes of education are calculated to produce,—some from the busy cities of the east, others from the verdant prairies of the west, some from the bold hills and rocky shores of the north, others from the plains of the sunny south, and it was now to be seen whether men coming from scenes and circumstances so diverse, united by a common faith, could meet in the spirit of brotherly love and transact the business confided to them in the exercise of mutual forbearance and christian charity.

The number of delegates in attendance, too, was unusually large—over two hundred and fifty whose names were enrolled as members of the Convention, besides many others who attended as members of one or more of the societies whose anniversaries occurred at the same time. Nearly every state, district, and territory in the Union had its representative in Baltimore. The members of the Convention are chosen by churches, societies, associations, and State Conventions—the payment of one hundred dollars annually giving to any of these bodies, or to individuals, the privilege of electing one representative to the Triennial Convention, so that each member represents three hundred dollars, which has been contributed during the previous three years, for the purposes of foreign missions. The objects of the Convention are very simple and clearly defined, viz., the promotion of foreign missions. The only exception to this is the nomination of a Board of Trustees for Columbian College. The principle, therefore, on which the Convention was formed is indeed a glorious one, and the plan adopted for carrying it into effect, equally so. It secures, as far as the imperfection of all human affairs will allow, the very best representation—men who come together to deliberate on the best method of appropriating the funds of the purest benevolence. All unfairness and unequal distribution of power is thus excluded, and each may exert his full measure of influence.

The choice of an Executive Board to transact the business, and prosecute the objects of the Convention during the three years of its recess, is usually regarded as the most important part of the business. In the choice of this Board there is always room for jealousies to arise. Such a Board must be located somewhere—it must be located in the vicinity of a considerable number of benevolent, judicious, active brethren, and policy requires that it should be located in some of our large cities on the seaboard. The trust to be committed to the Board is the most sacred and important of any to which men can be called; requiring the union of the rarest qualities of mind and heart. It was therefore to be expected that a great degree of solicitude would be felt in selecting the proper men for such a service. The degree of unanimity which was exhibited, was therefore the more remarkable, as well as highly gratifying.

It should be borne in mind by every Baptist, that the great common bond which runs through and connects the whole body, is a missionary bond. Our principles of church constitution and discipline allow of no concentrated action, no consolidation of power—we unite in a common love to each other, to the souls of the heathen, and in efforts for their salvation. Each church is in itself a complete missionary body, yet much advantage is gained, both in regard to the efficiency and piety of the churches at home, and the facilities for prosecuting the cause abroad by uniting our efforts. With that degree of love and zeal, therefore, which we ought to exemplify, we are better prepared than any other body of Christians to carry on efficiently the great cause of missions. The prosecution of this work calls for the united efforts of the whole body, and this furnishes the most glorious occasion for union and co-operation. The Convention, viewed in this light, coming together from every part of the Union, as the representatives of the benevolence of the churches, and almost all at a sacrifice of time and money, was a delightful spectacle. Brethren from the south and the north, from the east and the west, met and greeted each other in the exercise of christian kindness and affection.

It was to be expected that in electing the officers and managers of the Board, there would be some occasion for jealousies at least. Local fears and prejudices had been aroused, and it was natural to expect that they might operate even here. When the time for the election came on, every one appeared to feel the importance of the occasion, and to look with deep interest for the result, yet a disposition was manifested to submit to the decision of the majority. The utmost freedom and fairness was evident throughout the whole proceedings. Each member voted as he pleased, and of course on the republican principle, should be satisfied with the result.

The question which caused the longest discussion, and awakened the liveliest interest in the affairs of the Board, was that of the Indian Missions. This discussion was introduced by Rev. Isaac M'Coy, who has spent much time among the Indians, and is perhaps more intimately acquainted with their circumstances than almost any other man.—Feeling also, a strong desire for their intellectual and social elevation, as well as for their religious improvement, it was natural that the relative importance of the Indian Missions should be magnified in his view, and that he should regard them as comparatively neglected by the Board, whose scanty means have scarcely sufficed to meet the numerous demands which have been made upon them. But after a searching examination of the whole subject, and a free exposure of all the facts, the Convention appeared well satisfied that the Board had done all which the nature of the circumstances would allow; and it was highly gratifying to see how triumphantly every thing in the shape of a charge, however unexpectedly brought, could be as promptly met and refuted.

Another subject of deep interest was, the financial condition and prospects of the Board, and the future prospects of foreign missions. Every one who duly considers the facts in the case, must be convinced that as a body, the Baptists are not doing as much in the cause of evangelizing foreign nations as they ought to do—that they are behind some other bodies of Christians in proportion to their wealth and numbers. The obstacles are, want of information and united action. Our resources for this work are immense, but as yet the great mass of our people have not come up to the work. In view of these facts, the committee on finance recommended the appointment of a financial agent, or Secretary, who should be assisted by eight others, conveniently located to visit Conventions, Associations and churches, to diffuse intelligence and solicit funds. Such a system, if it could be judiciously and vigorously prosecuted, would be attended with the most beneficial results on the cause at home, as well as on the missions abroad. Something of *this kind* is much needed by many of the churches, to keep alive the spirit of benevolent action, as well as to supply the wants of the destitute in foreign lands.

The session of the Convention was rendered increasingly pleasant by the kindness and generous hospitality of the friends in Baltimore. Nothing was omitted on their part, to render the occasion all which could be desired. Their kind attentions made an impression on many hearts, which will not soon be effaced, and their example and influence was such as to increase the mutual love of brethren who met for the first time from their distant homes, to interchange fraternal salutation.

The Sabbath which we spent in Baltimore was rendered peculiarly delightful by a practice which we were told prevails in that city, whenever a large number of ministers of any denomination are present. The Baptist clergymen, members of the Convention, were invited to supply nearly all the pulpits in the city, and printed handbills were circulated announcing the different churches at which they might be expected to preach. In the morning at the English Lutheran, P. Church, of New-York; Eutaw Street, R. Fuller, South Carolina; Light St., J. B. Taylor, Virginia; Caroline St., E. Kingsford; Monument St., A. Bennett; Columbia St., E. K. Fuller, R. Island; Rev. Mr. Heiner's, L. Porter, Lowell, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Backus', R. Babcock, jr. New York; Rev. Mr. Breckenridge's, B. Sears, Massachusetts; Pitt St., T. Hume, Virginia; St. John's, J. Smitzer, New York; Franklin St., L. S. Allen; Seamen's Bethel, C. W. Dennison; Madison St., J. C. Turpin; Calvert St., S. W. Lynd, Ohio; Second Baptist, Dr. Sharp; First Baptist, S. H. Cone.

In the afternoon, at Fayette St., Addison Parker, Connecticut; Eutaw St., J. Cookson; Rev. Mr. Breckenridge's, W. W. Everts, New York; Light St., W. Crowell, Boston; Rev. Mr. Purviance's, S. Ilsley, New York; Seamen's Chapel, E. Galusha; Madison St., —— Dargan, South Carolina; Second Baptist, D. Dodge. In the evening, at Light St., T. F. Caldicott, Mass.; Eutaw St., J. B. Jeter; Pitt St. N. W. Williams, Mass.; Fayette St., J. Baker; Wesley Chapel, D. Sharp; William St., I. M'Coy; Rev. Mr. Morris', J. Tinsley, Rev. Mr. Heiner's, R. Ryland; Emory Chapel, Mr. Semple; Rev. Mr. Duncan's, J. C. Furman; St. John's, E. Galusha; Calvert St., C. G. Sommers; First Baptist, B. T. Welch, of Albany. It speaks well for the kind and catholic spirit of the people belonging to the different religious persuasions in Baltimore, that such a practice as this obtains so extensively, and with so much kind feeling.

We must close this hasty communication, made up of facts and reflections in connection with the late session of the Convention. We cannot but hope that the most cheering results will be witnessed, in the increased union and zeal of the great body there represented. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday, May 4, at 11, A. M., to hold its next Triennial session with the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia; the next annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions to be holden with the First Baptist Church in the city of New-York.

AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD.

[Condensed from the Missionary Magazine for May.]

ASAM.

From the journal of Mr. Bronson, dated "Nam Sang Naga Hills, April, 1840," we find that he is still pursuing his labors amongst that interesting people under circumstances somewhat encouraging. He mentions receiving a call and present from one of the head men of the place, who has been most violently opposed to his remaining among them.—The next day he sent for medicines, and promised to come and hear the word of God explained.

On the 4th of May, Mr. Bronson set out to meet the new missionaries whom he expected to join him, viz. Mr. and Mrs. Barker and Miss Bronson. In the mean time he was obliged to leave his family in the care of the chiefs, yet with serious fears for their safety. They were, however, mercifully preserved during his absence of two weeks—the most spirited among the people declaring that they would die in defending them.

Mr. Barker was obliged to remain in Jaipur on account of sickness in his family. The meeting between Mr. B. and his sister was one of deep interest, and called forth grateful acknowledgements to the Giver of every blessing. They proceeded together to the Hills, and arrived in safety on the 19th. The chiefs and people came flocking in to see the new missionary, and when told of the long distance she had come to teach them, they exclaimed, "Can it be that the lady has come alone all the way over the great waters? If she did it in safety might we not go and visit the *god looking race*, and their wondrous country?" They often express a desire to visit America.

There has been considerable sickness in the village, which has afforded Mr. B. an opportunity of administering medicine in several difficult cases, and thereby obtaining for him much influence among the people. One of his own children was brought, to all human appearance, near the brink of the grave. The natives were extremely anxious that offerings should be made for it to drive away the evil spirits, and promised to do it themselves if they would only give them two fowls. This, of course they refused to do, and the people now thought her case hopeless. But God who is jealous of his honor, and "will not give his glory to another," mercifully raised her up, perhaps to show to the heathen that he is able and ready to save.

Several benevolent gentlemen in the vicinity have written to Mr. B., on the subject of promoting the temporal condition of the people, by encouraging industrious habits, by introducing the arts, and by assisting them in the cultivation and preparation of tea. Capt. Jenkins, of Upper Asam, has obtained twelve hundred rupees for this object, to be laid out during the present year if it can be advantageously done. It is proposed that they be supplied with a few mechanics' tools, and that whatever will tend to improve the country be urged upon their attention.

VISIT TO JORHATH AND RUNGPOOR.

Mr. Barker, as has been mentioned, remained in Jaipur on account of the ill health of Mrs. B. She had an attack of what seemed to be symptoms of the jungle fever, but soon recovered. On the first of August he set out on a visit to the Naga Hills, where he remained a few days with Mr. Bronson, and returned to Jaipur. On the 27th of August he started on a journey to Jorhath and Rungpoor.—The latter is the present capital of Asam, and will doubtless soon be a place of considerable note. Jorhath was the former capital, and has a large population. Mr. Barker distributed some tracts among the people, which were received with avidity.—They expressed a wish that he would come and establish schools among them. The Rajah also seemed to think it would be a very good thing.

Mr. B. returned to Jaipur after a month's absence, and found considerable sickness in the place. He speaks of the great importance of a [illegible] Asam, knowing something of medicines, and being supplied with them. Mention is also made of the scarcity of provisions, the very high price which they are obliged to pay for them, and the poor state in which they are always obtained.

ARRACAN.

A letter from Mr. Stilson, dated Ramree, Nov. 21, 1840, informs us that he is still laboring at that place, and with some degree of success. He preaches on the Sabbath, and twice during the week, has a weekly prayer meeting, converses with, and distributes tracts to those who call at the house, sometimes goes out and converses with the natives just at evening, and not unfrequently quite an attentive audience gathers around him. He has two assistants, one of whom is quite efficient. Mr. S. has been considerably occupied for several months past in preparing school books. A part of Legendre's Geometry has been translated, and part of a work on astronomy. He has also reduced the language of one tribe, calling themselves Komo, to writing, in the Roman character, and translated the Burmese Catechism and Lord's prayer. Mrs. S. has a small school, and could funds be obtained to support a boarding school, there would be no lack of interesting pupils.

TELOOGOOS.

A letter from Mr. Van Husen, at Nellore, announces the baptism of the first Teloogoo man connected with that mission, on the 27th of September, by Mr. Day. He is about forty years of age, and has been a believer in Christ three years. He is engaged in the civil service of the government, possesses good natural abilities, an interesting address, and it is hoped that much good will be done through his instrumentality.

KARENS.

Extracts from the journal of Mr. Mason, in the Magazine of last month gave an account of his annual visit to the Karen villages south of Tavoy.—Before us are further extracts, mentioning the baptism of twenty-four persons at three different villages, and others who were examined, but whose baptism is deferred to some future time. In his journeyings he met with a Pyho, who said, "I will become a Christian if the chief will. He is the head of the land and the head of the water and we must obey him." On his return home, Mr. M. found two persons desirous of baptism, one of whom had long been employed as a teacher in a day school.

LETTER FROM MR. WADE.

From this letter we learn that Mr. W. has had another attack of his old complaint, (inflammatory congestion of the liver) which laid him up almost entirely for three weeks, but from which he has obtained temporary relief. His physician does not encourage him to hope for permanent relief without an entire change of climate and employment.

The missionaries at this station, (Tavoy) feel the necessity of more efficient exertions for the temporal improvement of the people. In order to secure this object, some implements for carrying on the mechanical arts successfully will be needed, and as such appropriations cannot be made by the Board, it is hoped that benevolent individuals will feel a pleasure in coming up to the work. Mr. Wade mentions having heard of a machine for cleaning cotton used in this country, which will turn off seventy-five pounds in a day, the cost of which is only twenty-five dollars. As all the cloth used by the Karens is made of cotton, and the method of cleaning it is very rude and slow, such a machine he thinks, would be of immense value. We doubt not the hint will be promptly responded to.

At the date of this letter the Tavoyers had just finished their annual feast to their sea god or demon, at which a sad accident happened. A company of forty or fifty persons were going down to the mouth of the river to pay their respects to the demon, when their boat got afoul of some fishing stakes—was torn in pieces by the force of the tide and the violence of the waves, and all perished except two individuals. Forty dead bodies, it is said, were found soon after entangled in different parts of the fishing establishment.

WEST AFRICA.

Recent intelligence from the missionaries informs us of their continued good health, the prosperity of the schools, and the increasing interest in the preaching of the Gospel.

ARRACAN.

A letter from Ramree dated October 23, states that Mr. Kincaid had recently experienced an attack of cholera at Akyab. He had, however, nearly recovered, and was daily expected at Ramree, in the hope of receiving benefit from a change of residence for a short time.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

We are glad to see that increased attention is directed to the interesting and important subject of Ecclesiastical History. It is good for our pride to look back, and while we are solacing ourselves with the soothing reflection of living in an age of superior light, to see if there may not be lessons of humility drawn from the history of departed worth. To the statesman, the divine, and the reformer particularly, and indeed to all in a more or less degree, the study of mankind ought to be a legitimate object, and where shall we find a more ample field for observation than is presented by the historic page? Ecclesiastical History is peculiarly instructive as it presents man acting upon the impulse of religious faith, a principle in the human breast as universal as the prize sought is immortal.

To the religious instructor this study is emphatically appropriate, as it is from the great magazine of the past that he is to draw illustrations of the evils of those errors it is his duty to combat, and to which he is to point for a confirmation of the blessedness of a consistent faith. The perusal of the bloody pages of superstition and of bigotry, will lead him to cling with a closer faith to the truth as it is in Jesus—and his zeal be re-enkindled with a holier incentive to spend himself in the propagation of that faith, which made the stake the scene of the martyr's triumph, the dungeon and the prison-house the earthly temples for the enrapturing presence of their God.

The foregoing reflections were suggested by the perusal of an eloquent and able address upon "the claims of Civil and Ecclesiastical History as indispensable branches of Ministerial Education," by the distinguished professor who occupies the chair devoted to this subject in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution. Professor Eaton has evinced in this address the acumen of an original and highly disciplined mind, and the promptings of a heart deeply impressed with the importance of his subject. Taking for granted the long mooted point of the necessity for an educated ministry, he justly supposes, "that the utility of every branch of the prescribed course may not be equally obvious, and deems it the duty of those charged with the responsible office of instructors, to exhibit publicly the reasons which have guided their choice in each particular case." The first incentive to the pursuit of this subject mentioned by the Author, is "the imknowledge of the past." As individuals without a tal while society is immortal, it is to the varied progress of the latter as recorded in history that we are to look for a right estimate of the peculiar events which characterize our own times.—"Another important use of history is the aid it furnishes of verifying or correcting our abstract views of human nature." The human nature of the cloister and the closet, and of the living, acting world, are totally dissimilar, and to discriminate correctly we must consult those land-marks that have been erected by experience on the past. "But it is in unfolding the universal scheme of Providence" that the author deems history to be of the highest importance to the christian ministry, and this brings him to the more immediate consideration of ecclesiastical history. This he treats in so connected and logical a manner as to preclude a farther review within the limited space alloted us, without injustice to the Essay as a whole, and we close by referring the friends of a reasoning as well as of a pious ministry, to the luminous pages of the address, for a full understanding of this great subject of education.

O. P.

REV. MR. TURNBULL'S SERMON.

We have read with interest the Sermon delivered on Fast Day, by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, on the occasion of the death of Gen. William H. Harrison, our late President, and from its pages we make the following extracts:—

"The death of the most insignificant individual, especially if it be sudden and unexpected, nay the fall of a sparrow, contains a solemn and effecting warning; because it proclaims the universal reign of death. It proves what none can doubt, though few feel as they ought, that all are exposed to the same calamity,—that all are pilgrims and strangers on the earth, and are liable, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, without note of warning or preparation, to be called into the world of spirits. But we are so constituted as to be more strongly affected by the spectacle of fallen greatness! When we see one who has attained the highest pinnacle of earthly distinction,—the object of almost universal admiration, and the pride of many hearts, stricken down in the midst of his honors, and in the very commencement of his [illegible] with a natural horror and dread, just as if we felt that such an one were the representative of all, and that *we* were individually implicated in his death. It seems to disturb the foundation of our personal security, and loosen that firm hold of life which we seem to possess. It proves by a species of demonstration, which all can understand and appreciate, that death is amongst us, that he knocks equally at the cottages of the poor and the palaces of the great, that he is marking out his victims among the foolish and the wise, the weak and the strong, the homely and the beautiful, the young and the old; and that no adventitious distinctions, no energy of body or of mind, no skill of physicians or prayers of friends, can counteract his baleful touch, or stay his fearful ravages. No wonder then that a deep gloom has overspread the land,—that many lips have grown pale, that many hearts have trembled; and that all have felt, that in this event, so strange and startling, there is a warning for the nation at large, and for each individual of which it is composed."

* * * *

"That was an immense change, for General Harrison to go from the rural quiet of his farm in the West, to the honors and responsibilities of the presidential chair; and it appears he made some correspondent preparation for it. It is perfectly natural to suppose that his mind was almost entirely absorbed by the event,—that it occupied his waking and sleeping hours. His stores of experience were called up, his constitutional knowledge was brought into requisition, and the energies of his mind and body were tasked, in order to enter upon the duties of his high office with dignity and success, and to make a suitable appearance before the nation as its chief magistrate and representative.

"But what was this to the mighty and mysterious change through which he was called to pass at his death? In this instance, he was to come, not into the presence of the great and honorable of earth, but into that of the infinite God, of angels and the spirits of the departed. He was to enter a theatre of action, not narrow and circumscribed, as the most dignified sphere among men must necessarily be, but one which is infinite and eternal. He was therefore to stand up, not to expound the principles of political science, and constitutional law, but to be judged himself by the great Lawgiver of the universe, according to the deeds done in the body. In a word, he was to commence a career, not brief and evanescent, like that of the presidency of these United States, but everlasting in its duration, and infinite in its results."

* * * *

"What was it to him, when he lay, like a helpless child, upon his deathbed, that he was President of the United States, that he had conquered at the Thames, and worn the laurels of his country! What was it to him, in that awful hour, that he had heard the plaudits of thousands, and been hailed as the chief man of the nation; that the most distinguished physicians were ready to minister to his relief; that the heads of the departments of state watched around his bed; and that a whole nation waited the result with inexpressible anxiety. One smile from his God,—one whisper of welcome from the skies, one gleam of light from the throne of the Lamb, was worth more to his departing spirit than ten thousand worlds."

* * * *

"This event is doubtless fitted and intended to teach a lesson to the nation, and especially to the government. It is a voice of warning to all who occupy situations of trust and authority, and is well adapted to impress upon them a sense of their accountability to the Supreme Judge, who may call them suddenly and unexpectedly into his presence. This is an obvious truth, we know, but it is not recognised, as it ought to be, by the mass of the community, nor by the officers of the government. They frequently speak of their responsibility to the people, but forget, and even practically deny their accountability to God. An atheistic disregard of divine things, a positive rejection of the supreme authority, an insane ambition for honor and wealth, too frequently characterize their aims as individuals and their measures as public men. But in the light of a death-bed, how mean and worthless does every thing appear, not based upon the principles of eternal justice, and adapted to promote the glory of God and the welfare of humanity! We have reason to fear that our public men, in too many cases, act as if the same principles of righteousness which ought to govern the individual, might be dispensed with in the state; that mere expediency ought to constitute the rule of action here, and that many things which would be condemned in individuals, are quite innocent on the part of the government. But God is the judge of nations as well as of individuals; and he will punish national injustice and wrong, with as much certainty and as much severity as individual acts of wickedness. Under the action of this great and fundamental law, Egypt, the mother of empires, has become the basest of all kingdoms;—Greeee, the free, the polished, the beautiful, has been turned into a desert;—Rome, the majestic, and iron-hearted, has been dashed to pieces.* A departure from God and the principles of righteousness has rendered Judah, once the daughter of heaven, a by-word and a hissing among the nations; and filled all Europe, which might have been the very garden of the Lord, with discontent, poverty and crime."

* Greece indeed exists; but what is it, in comparison with the Greece of Pindar and Pericles?

"'Tis Greece! but *living* Greece no more!"

NATIONAL FAST.

What an admonitory lesson of the instability of earthly things has been presented to this nation within a few brief weeks. In a short space of time the nation has experienced the extremes of joy and sorrow. The elevation of Wm. H. Harrison to the highest honors that our country can bestow, seemed to infuse into the community generally a satisfaction and peace that has seldom been enjoyed, and this state of [illegible] particularly striking from the fact that an unusual degree of bitterness pervaded the political parties until the choice of President was decided. The storm of contention then ceased and was succeeded by the calm of acquiescence highly to the honor and credit of our republican institutions. But ere the views of our new chief magistrate could be carried into operation, disease marked him for her prey, and the dust claimed its kindred dust. He, who but a few days before had entered upon the duties of his station with high hopes and fond expectations of promoting the welfare of his country, was suddenly called by a superior mandate (to which there are none so high but they must submit) to relinquish all. He died, as he had lived, an ardent lover for his country's good—her advancement lay near his heart. While his countrymen may reflect with pleasure upon many of his commendable qualities, we rejoice that the gem which shone conspicuous amid the blaze of public honors sparkled with Christianity; being grounded and settled in his belief of its divine origin, it influenced all his actions. The announcement of his death, so sudden and unexpected, produced a shock throughout the whole country, dismay and grief were seen in many a countenance, and the public generally seemed to feel that not only a great, but a good man had indeed fallen, one who, had he lived, would by his bright example have elevated the moral character of our country. Afflictions are not sent in vain; though unseen, there is a providence which directs all, and to this we should be taught to bow in humble submission.

The successor of our late chief magistrate has with great propriety designated a day to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, in reference to this mournful event, and it is on *this* day we are called upon as a nation, to assemble in our religious place of public worship, to acknowledge our dependence upon God, the great Ruler of the universe, to seek for the forgiveness of our sins, and implore his guidance and direction. Surrounded, as this nation is, with unnumbered blessings, and favored above the nations of the earth with civil and religious privileges, our voices ought to be raised, in thankfulness, and our hearts filled with gratitude to the Giver of all these mercies. May the God of Israel be the chosen God of our nation, and *then* though clouds and darkness may hover around us, we shall fear no evil; under the shadow of his wings we are safe.

REVIVAL IN WEBSTER, MASS.

To the Editor of the Christian Watchman,—

DEAR SIR,—Though not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, yet as I trust our hearts are united in the same cause, and knowing how cheering it is to the friends of Zion to hear of its prosperity, I am induced to send you word of its progress in this place.

With joy we can say, the smiles of our Father are upon us, warming anew our hearts, and we trust, kindling a devotional flame in many, hitherto strangers to its holy influence. For about three months an evident and increased attention has been given to the subject of religion, and it is still attracting deep interest. Last Sabbath was a solemn and impressive season; a month previous to it bro. Leonard had baptized thirteen, and again he had the joyful pleasure of assisting the same number to follow that most expressive example of our Saviour, and his injunction that "thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness," and others will embrace an early opportunity to evince in the same manner their obedience to the last command of our ascended Lord. Twenty-six have been added by baptism, and several by letter to the church, and a larger family were gathered around the communion table of our Father, last Sabbath eve, than were ever there collected before in this church. May the solemnities of that day be long remembered, and bind more closely those thus covenanting with the Most High, and may *His* guardian care ever be over them, who are just entering upon the great purpose of their existence, service to *God*, not man, nor their own selfish gratifications.

The refreshing presence of our God is not confined to bro. L's. church, but the others are participants in his grace, though I know not how many accessions have been made to them. Bro. L's. church and society are now in a more flourishing condition than they ever have been at any previous period in their history, having in addition to the revival with which they are blessed, just finished some necessary alterations in their place of worship, making it now both tasteful and convenient, and we are happy to state, it is well filled by attentive, interested listeners.

Trusting that I may have an opportunity again to tell you of the good progress of this blessed work, and the conversion of more souls, I remain yours in the bonds of christian fellowship. E. . . . .

Webster, May 8th, 1841.

The Anniversaries commenced in New York on Sunday evening last, in the Tabernacle by an Address before the City Bible Society, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, to an overflowing audience. After the sermon an interesting statement of facts relative to the operations of the Society was made. It was stated that 4,000 Bibles and 6,000 Testaments had been circulated gratis the past year by the City Society, and in fifteen different languages.

REVIVAL IN TIVERTON, R. I.

To the Editor of the Christian Watchman,—

Sir,—I take this opportunity to give a brief sketch of the prosperity of Zion in this place. For some time past this church has been very low, and it was thought by some that it would never rise again. When I received an invitation to become their pastor, there seemed to be nothing very inviting or encouraging; but the anxiety manifested by a few individuals, together with an impression of duty on my own mind, induced me to accept of their invitation. The year which I first engaged to spend with them, has now come to a close, and it has been a good season to this church. At the commencement of the year every thing seemed to be in a dormant state. But we made a special effort among ourselves to do what we could in the use of means, and leave the event with God. Nothing special occurred, except a gradual increase to our meetings, until sometime in February, when a few appeared to be serious and thoughtful. We appointed a four days' meeting to commence on the 30th of March, but no one came to our assistance, except bro. A. Bronson, from Fall River, who gave us five sermons in succession, and then was under the necessity of leaving us to our own resources, and the blessing of God. We concluded to continue our meetings evenings, which we accordingly have up to the [illegible]. Some of the members of the church seemed to be quickened in duty, while [illegible] for months and years had enjoyed secret hopes were renewed and brought out into the liberty of the gospel, and the Lord began to revive his work, so that others began to indulge hopes and were permitted to rejoice in hope of the glory of God. Last Lord's-day we repaired to the water-side where a number of willing converts were desirous of obeying the command of Christ by being buried with him in baptism. Six were baptized, four males and two females. Ten more have indulged hopes, and are ready to go forward in baptism. The work is still progressing, and we hope will continue till many more who are now seriously thinking about the salvation of their souls, shall come home to Zion with songs of everlasting deliverance.

Tiverton, May 4, 1841. J. Kelly.

THE DEPARTED.

In following to the grave the mortal remains of a deceased friend, and in committing that loved form to the cold and silent tomb, how melancholy are the reflections that first arise in the mind! We recall to memory the eye that has so often sparkled with pleasure at our approach; the hand that we so oft have clasped with fond affection; the voice of kindness and love with which we have been constantly greeted; the animated step and heaving bosom;—these are all hushed now, the stillness of death is upon them, and we must leave an object that has been fondly cherished, to be deposited in a dreary mansion to moulder and decay. O! how great the pang that then touches every sensitive heart:—how lonely and desolate are our thoughts! These are the natural emotions of the mind; but, ere long, they give place to brighter views and better prospects, if we and the departed are the subjects of that spiritual kingdom whose dominion is without beginning and without end. Then the sting of death loses its power; the dust may return to the dust, but we feel a sweet assurance that the spirit of our friend, though gone from us, still exists, and that we shall be again united in another and an unchanging world, to hold uninterrupted communion. The gospel of Jesus Christ has brought life and immortality to light,—who would part with such cheering thoughts; who does not feel grateful to the giver of all blessings, for furnishing such glorious anticipations, such rich consolations, that we may again meet our departed, loved associates, and together mingle our songs of gratitude and praise to Him who loved us and gave himself for us, and who is the source of all that is worthy of an intelligent being.

P.

Beautiful Illustration.—At the Oratorio of the Creation, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Thursday evening, just before the passage, "and God said, Let there be light," occurred, the gas was shut off, and there was a dim and obscure light in the hall. The audience hardly understood its purpose; but when the words "and there *was light*," were pronounced, the gas was suddenly let on, and the room glowed with an intense and brilliant light. The effect was perfectly electrical. Many of the audience almost sprang from their seats, the illusion was so startling.—*North American.*

We are at a loss to know how the above can be regarded as a *beautiful illustration.* To our mind there is something ridiculous in the attempt to represent so sublime an event by means so puerile and mechanical. When a thoughtless youth we were in the habit of attending the theatre, we can well remember what solemn mockery to us, were representations of thunder and lightning, storm and tempest. We have noticed within the last few years a disposition to heighten the interest of musical entertainments, by experiments similar to the above. To us it seems in very bad taste. We question whether the illustrious composer of the "Creation," if living, would have suffered such an appendage to a strain, of itself, perhaps, the most thrilling ever composed by a mortal hand.

W.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Temptation; *or Henry Thornton. By a Minister. Boston: D. S. King.*

This little narrative is designed to show the danger of the least indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks, by giving the history of a man in this city, who was an active member of the church, and of high reputation, but who in an unguarded hour gave way to the solicitations of his companions to take a glass of wine, after having been exposed during the night to the wet and cold so often experienced by the engine companies of a large city. It was not long before the same circumstances again occurred and the same temptation was yielded to, which finally resulted in the most degraded and brutal intoxication, and consequently in the entire loss of property and character, and what is more, was the means of shortening the days of an amiable and affectionate companion. We hope this little book will promote the object for which it was designed, viz. to guard unwary youth against the danger of yielding to the first temptation.

History of the Sioux or Dakota Indian Mission. Boston: Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

This little work presents an interesting account of the mission among the Sioux, besides giving much historical information respecting their manners, customs, &c. It is written in a familiar style, in the form of a dialogue between a mother and her children. This mission was established in 1835, at which time three missionaries, with their wives and two female assistants, entered the field. Two stations were soon selected and occupied, one at Lake Harriet, and the other at Lac qui Parle. The former was subsequently abandoned, but the latter has continued in a good degree prosperous. A church has been formed, which numbers at the present time thirty-five. The school has been attended by one hundred and twelve pupils, about thirty of whom can read and write, and nearly twenty others can read. A few books have been prepared and printed in the native language.

The Mighty Fallen! *A Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Gen. William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States; preached in the Melodeon on Fast Day, April* 8, 1841.—*By Robert Turnbull. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.*

This sermon is founded on a lamentation of David over Saul and Jonathan, recorded in the second book of Samuel, i. 19: "How are the mighty fallen!" The object of the discourse is to enforce from this mysterious dispensation of divine Providence, the necessity of a preparation to meet God. It points out in the usually expressive and lucid manner of the author, the utter vanity of all earthly things, and is, we think, adapted to affect the hearts of those who heard, or shall have an opportunity of reading it. As we cannot do it better justice than to quote from its pages, we have made several extracts from it which will be found in another column.

Sermon, *occasioned by the death of William Henry Harrison. By C. Elder, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Waterville, Me. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters and Smith.*

This Sermon has been laid upon our table. It is founded on the text, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?—Isaiah ii. 22. After some preliminary remarks, showing that the dispensations of God's providence are designed to illustrate and confirm his Word, the author proceeds to show: I. By the event which has just occurred, God has taught us the frailty of human distinctions. II. God has taught us the vanity of all earthly expectations and purposes. III. The event teaches us, in a striking manner, the uncertainty of life. IV. What a testimony is borne by human events to the superior value of religious hopes! V. This event is designed of God to moderate party zeal. This is an able and interesting sermon. The mechanical execution is also good. We shall insert an extract in our next.

Glimpses of the Past, or the Museum. By Charlotte Elizabeth. New-York: John S. Taylor.
Alice Benden, or The Bowed Shilling, and other Tales. By Charlotte Elizabeth. New-York: John S. Taylor.

The author of these works has become sufficiently known to enable the public to judge, in some measure, what would be the merits of any thing coming from her pen. The volumes before us are designed for children, or young persons, and every one who has attempted it, knows the difficulty of writing for this class of persons, in a style that will interest and instruct them. Our author, we think, has succeeded in a good degree in accomplishing this object, and we hope her readers will be greatly pleased and profited by her efforts.

The first of these works is an interesting account of some of the most prominent objects of curiosity in a well furnished museum, and the questions of little Jane and Edward on their visit to it, show how much may be learned by careful observation and well directed inquiries. We hope that all who read this work will [illegible] serious, and what is more, have parents and friends as able and willing to answer their inquiries.

Alice Benden, the principal heroine in the latter of these works, was a martyr to the christian religion in the sixteenth century, and though suffering such tortures as would hardly seem possible for human nature to endure, firmly maintained to the last her faith in a crucified Redeemer, and died in transports of joy, with the full hope of a glorious immortality. Many facts concerning the martyrs of these days may be learnt from this work, which is well worthy an attentive perusal. Appended to it is an account of Nebuchadnezzar's golden image, and also the star of Bethlehem.

True Happiness, *or the Excellence and Power of Early Religion. By J. G. Pike. New-York: Robert Carter.*

This volume sets forth in a striking light the value of true religion, especially in the hour of death. It is made up of interesting accounts of the last days of several well known individuals, among whom are a number of martyrs, who joyfully yielded up their lives in defence of the religion of Christ. It contains also accounts of Baxter, Cecil, John Elliot, Bishop Butler, Mrs. Rowe, Eliza Cunningham, a number of converts from heathenism, several persons in the morning of life, and to close, introduces us to the dying bed of such men as Gibbon, Hobbes, Hume, Rosseau and Voltaire. We think no one will lay it down after a careful perusal, without being convinced of the superiority of true religion over any of the systems of man's invention,—and we hope it will not only serve to enlighten the understanding, but also to convert the heart.

Musical Stories and Songs. By the Singing Master. Boston: Saxton & Peirce.

This little book is the first half volume of a work that has heretofore appeared in monthly numbers, entitled "The Singer." It is made up of stories anecdotes, and short extracts, to show the importance of cultivating the science of music, and of commencing while young. The author says that by beginning thus early, and practising daily, it would soon become as easy to sing new music, as it is to read a new book. We are glad to know that the experiment is being tried to a great extent, and hope that it will soon become universal. The interesting histories of Haydn and Mozart given in this volume are strikingly illustrative of what may be acquired in childhood, and still more of what may be attained in after life by dint of perseverence. We hope their histories will excite in the young a laudable ambition to excel in this department of science.

Winnisimmet Chronicle.—This is the title of a small sheet which is "occasionally" published at Chelsea, by Mr. Abel Bowen. The publisher of it feels "encouraged in the hope that he will soon be able to publish it weekly."

North Livermore, Me.—Rev. John Butler writes under date of North Livermore, May 3, 1841, to the Zion's Advocate, writes that twenty-four were baptized the day previous in that place, and that about sixty have obtained hope since the work commenced.

Fire in New York.—A fire broke out in New York about 12 o'clock, on Friday night last. It was discovered in store, No. 146 Pearl street, and was not subdued until property to the amount of $350,000 was destroyed.

☞ Rev. Robert W. Cushman is expected to preach at the new Meeting-house in Bowdoin Square this day.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hague's fourth Lecture will be delivered at the Federal Street Baptist Church on Sunday evening next. Subject—*Regeneration.*

☞ We shall hereafter publish no Marriages or Deaths unless they are accompanied with a responsible name, and the postage paid.

Erratum.—In the "Lines on the Death of Miss E. Oliver," published in our paper of the 30th ult., substitute the word *gloom* for "glory," at the close of the second line in the seventh verse.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

The Bank Robberies in New Orleans.—We copy from a New Orleans paper, the following account of the robberies of several banks in New-Orleans:—

"The recent appalling overdrafts at the State Bank, have excited an investigation at the Bank of Louisiana, by which it is found that about $80,000 some say $100,000 are found missing. The search was first induced by the Cashier, Mr. Leverich, when it was found that Mr. Collson, who is said to have been overdrawn $20,000 at the State Bank, was the Discount Clerk at the Bank of Louisiana. We are not able to say if any discrepancy occurs in Mr. C.'s books, but it is certain that he and the receiving teller of the bank of Louisiana, have absconded. The latter has pocketed, it is stated about $80,000, received in two deposites on Friday and Saturday last. One gentleman on Friday doposited $30,000, and on Saturday, a well-known firm here deposited $50,000, neither of which sums appear on the "scratcher" of the receiving teller, and which alone marks his responsibility for the day. These sums, as a matter of course, were entered in the bank books of the depositors, but appeared only in the pocket of the teller, whose name we learn is Daunois. Hopes are entertained of their being taken, but we do not learn on what grounds.

The statement in regard to the State Bank is that the book-keeper had suddenly disappeared, and an examination having been instituted into his account, it was found to be overdrawn fully eighty thousand dollars."

Murderers Discovered.—It is stated by a correspondent of the St. Louis Express, that the murderers of Baker and Weaver, in the store of Collie & Pettus, at St. Louis, have been discovered. The following is an extract from the letter:

"A few days since, a free negro, in a drunken fit at Alton, disclosed that he knew all about it. He was taken possession of, and subsequently disclosed that the horrid deed was perpetrated by four negroes; one or two of them belong here, one to Cincinnati, and the other and leading spirit to New Orleans. Measures have been taken for the arrest of all of them. They are all slaves but one or two. The informant has given a particular account of the manner of the murder.

I understand that he says that Mr. Baker was killed by a blow upon the head with a bar of iron struck by the slave from New Orleans. Weaver was struck upon the head several times with a bowie knife, but fought manfully, having discharged both his pistols without effect; finally they got him down, and drove a marlin spike through his head, yet fearing that he was not dead, they struck his head with a crow-bar. After a great many fruitless efforts to get into the vault of the banking-house, they set fire to the house in various places and fled."

The President.—Much anxiety still exists relative to this vessel. The opinion is gaining ground that she is lost. The following is a list of the names of the passengers:—

P. C. Pfeffel, of New York; A. R. Warburg, do.; Lt. Fitzroy Lenox, British army; Mr. Courtney, do.; Tyrone Power, and servant, England; C. A. C. L. Cadett, Buenos Ayres; Thomas Palmer, Baltimore; Dr. Maria Torner, Cuba; T. Blancher, do.; John Fraser, New York; A. Van Lohe, jr. Amsterdam; A. S. Byrne, London; Thorndike, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and friend, New York; A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington city; D. Deuchar, Scotland; B. Morris and child; E. Barry; J. C. Roberts, New York; J. Lee Wolf; Mrs. Lee Wolf and child; Master Mohring—total 27; 2 children and 1 servant.

Kidnapping.—About three months since, a colored child two and a half years old, daughter of Abr'm Tanner, then of this city, was carried to New Orleans, and there *sold as a slave.* By the exertions of some benevolent individuals, the child has been recovered. She arrived in this city a few days since, in the ship Orleans, and is about to be restored to her parents.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

SUMMARY.

The Newburyport Herald says a laborer on the Railroad, by the name of Rayner, lost his life on Saturday last. He attempted to get on the dirt cars after they had started, and missing his hold, fell, and two cars passed over him. He died in about an hour.

The marvellous story about the effects of galvinism upon the body of White, executed at Louisville, Ky. for murder, is a hoax.

The New-Orleans Bulletin says, a freeman of color died last week of hydrophobia. It was reported that he had been killed but the testimony of Dr. Stone, who attended the deceased put the matter beyond a doubt that he died of that dreadful disease, having been bitten by a dog about 2 months since.

Richard Morris, a grocer and pork dealer at Chicago, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $3,500, with which he was entrusted by Alexander Mitchell, Secretary of the Wisconsin Marine Fire Insurance Company, at Milwaukie, to convey to Geo. Smith & Co., brokers, at Chicago. He pretended that he lost the money on the road, and it was afterwards found lodged in a hollow tree in the woods.

The Centerville, Md. Times says that a free colored man, named Pompy Carpenter, died in the upper part of Carolina county, on the 18th instant, aged 106 years, leaving 13 children, 57 grand children, 68 great grand children, and 8 great great grand children—total 146 descendants.

The tavern of Mr. Gochring, on Alleghany street, Pittsburgh, together with seven or eight adjoining wooden buildings, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening, last week.

We learn that the steamboat Gipsey was sunk near the lower rapids of the Mississippi, a few days since. She was on her downward passage loaded with lead.

On Monday evening, last week, an attempt was made to burn the Wesleyan Methodist Church, belonging to the colored people of Washington City. It was fortunately discovered before much headway was made.

In firing the cannon at Alton on the 21st ult. John Adams had one of his arms shot off, and otherwise badly injured. The firing continued, but another like catastrophe was the consequence. William Sheets was the other victim. His right arm was shot off above the elbow—his left hand also shot off.

John B. Eldiridge, Esq., late editor of the Hartford Patriot and Democrat has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the District of Connecticut, in place of Norris Wilcox, Esq. of this city.

Willis G. Carroll, the supposed murderer of Rev. Mr. Lindsey, near Hendersonville in Summer county, a few months since, has been arrested in the Indian Territory, west of Arkansas.

A Muscalunge, weighing thirty-eight pounds was shot in Black River bay a few days since, and sold in Watertown for three dollars.

A destructive fire occurred in Alleghany Town on the 26th ult. which raged for three hours, consuming about a dozen houses, and involving the destruction of a large amount of property.

A little child of Mr. A. M. Adams, of Wellington, Ohio, had his head shattered to pieces by the contents of a gun, with which his brother was playing.

A fleet of vessels, well laden, arrived at Buffalo from the West last Monday week. Among others, the ship Superior, Nickerson, master, with 4,100 lbs. flour, and other items, being the largest cargo ever brought into that port.

The Thirteen "land pirates" of Michigan who maliciously entered the farm of Phineas Davis, near Pontiac, in November last, and butchered $500 worth of live cattle, are now at work in the State Prison, to which they have been recently sentenced.

A trading house near the Sacs and Fox villages, in Missouri, was set fire to a short time since, as it was supposed by some of the Indians. The fire communicated to some powder which was in the building, and ignited fifteen kegs, blowing the whole building into atoms, killing two men asleep within the house, and scattering pieces of timber for a considerable distance around.

According to the latest intelligence from Ireland, the tee-total army of Father Matthew numbers 35 prelates, 700 clergymen, 4,647,000 of the people.

Mr. Wells, an American gentleman, who is the patentee of the Felted Cloth, has formed a company in London, who have commenced the manufacture of this very peculiar fabric. The works are at Leeds, and great success has attended the experiment. Orders have been given to the company which will take two years to execute.

Two points, says the Novascotian, have been decided by the late elections in Canada—first, that Lord Sydenham has secured a working majority in favor of the Union Bill, and that the old compact party in the Upper Province has been thoroughly routed.

Major Burns, son of the celebrated Scottish bard, has returned from India, after an absence in the service of twenty-six years. He is now in the factory commission, and at the last advices was investigating the condition of the operatives in the paper and other manufactories at Maidstone.

The Rev. C. W. Nassau of Philadelphia has been elected Professor of Languages in Lafayette college at Easton, Penn.

An infant child of Mr. Hosack, Confectioner, at Chicago fell into a kettle of boiling sugar a few days since and was almost instantly killed.

The ship of the line Ohio, Com. Hull, and the frigate Brandywine, were at Mahon in the early part of March, all well. The Ohio, it is expected, would sail for the United States in June or July.

An Indian by the name of Rufus Thompson, living on the Cattaraugus Reservation, murdered his wife a few days since in a most barbarous manner, literally cutting her into many pieces with an axe; the wretch has not been arrested.

The Texan Loan lately concluded in Europe by Gen. Hamilton, is to be paid by instalments, in New Orleans, commencing 1st July. The amount of bonds disposed of is $7,000,000. No part of the proceeds are to go towards the extinction of the debt of Mexico to England.

The body of Mr. Noah Shedd; of Greenfield Mass. a man of intemperate habits, who has been missing since January, was found last week in that place, he having perished in a snow storm, in a fit of intoxication. The body was partially devoured.

The 21st ult. was observed in St. Louis, in honor of the departed Harrison. All business was suspended, and the ceremonials monopolized the attention of all.

The unfortunate Dr. John Loffland, the celebrated Milford Bard, has been committed to the Baltimore alms-house by Justice Snyder.

The Legislature of New York have passed an act allowing a bounty of 15 cents per pound for all cocoons produced in the State, and 50 cents per pound for the reeled silk. The act is to continue in operation until June 1, 1846.

A Parisian florist has succeeded in producing a new hybrid rose from the Bourbon rose and Glorie de Rosomene, the flowers of which he fertilized with the pollen of some damask hybrid roses. The plant is said to be extremely beautiful—the color bright crimson, shaded with maroon purple, and is further enriched with a powerful and delicious fragrance.

[illegible] Ohio, and formerly President of the Eagle Bank at New Haven, has, it is said, in nine years entered judgments in his docket, upon seventeen thousand suits.

The Tremont Insurance Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand.

According to the Nantucket Inquirer, there was imported into the United States, during the month of April, 1841, 19,952 barrels, or 628,488 gallons of sperm oil, and 37,056 barrels, or 1,167,264 gallons, whale oil, by 21 ships, 3 barques, and 1 brig.

The Legislature of Connecticut assembled at the capitol on the 5th ult. Samuel C. Selden was chosen President of the Senate, *pro tem.* and C. J. M'Curdy, of Lyme, Speaker of the House.

Considerable excitement was caused in Philadelphia on the 5th inst., by the launch of the steam frigate Mississippi. She is described as a noble vessel. Her dimensions in feet, are as follows:—Length of keel, 206; extreme length from cutwater to tafferel, 244; width of beam, 39; extreme breadth outside the paddle-boxes, 66; depth of hold, 22. Her tonnage as a double-decker is 1945.

Major Donelson says that so far from Gen. Jackson's becoming bankrupt by endorsing for him or any one else, he has lost by no one, and his estate is worth $100,000.

The editor of the Wahington Globe has given notice that unless there is an addition to his list of subscribers, the publication of his paper must be abandoned.

The New York Times says that the number of emigrants which arrived at the port of New York alone, in 1840, was over sixty thousand! Up to May 1841, no less than ten thousand emigrants had arrived at that port. This year, to May 1st the number is less than four thousand.

Commandant Joseph Smoot has been ordered to the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Baltimore.

In Philadelphia, the Mayor has given orders that no Cabs, Omnibusses or Hacks kept for hire, shall be run from any of their stands hereafter on Sunday, as provided for in an old and heretofore unenforced law.

A Bordeaux newspaper states that there is living, in possession of her faculties, at the village of Larouffe, in the Careze, a woman, aged one hundred and eleven years, who daily attends to the care of her cows, and who, on Sunday, walks a league to hear mass.

The New Orleans Picayune says that intelligence has been received there that the yellow fever is making dreadful ravages in the island of Martinique.

C. F. Mitchell, the forger, has been arrested and is now in jail in Montreal. It is said he will be delivered up to the State of New-York upon the demand of Gov. Seward.

Mr. Henry Wright, of Cumberland, Md. was suddenly killed on Sunday, 2d inst. While riding through the woods near that place, he met a friend, Mr. James Warren, and they stopped and entered into conversation, and while thus engaged a heavy tree near by fell and struck Mr. Wright with such force as to kill him instantly. Mr. Warren escaped with slight injury.

Mr. Richard Ronaldson, brother of the late Mr. James Ronaldson, the benevolent founder of the Philadelphia Cemetry, has very generously given eighty-eight burial lots, lately the property of his deceased brother, to the use of the company.—These lots are supposed to be worth $10,000.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The Grand Jury have found three indictments against James W. Locke, the late instructor of the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, for beating certain lads of tender years, "with a cruel weapon called a cow-skin." Robert B. Gove, an assistant of Locke's, has also been indicted for "cow-skinning" a boy.

A man named Bennet H. Martin, of Pope county, Arkansas, recently killed a man by the name of Simons with a knife at Clarksville, Johnson county; court being in session at the time, the grand jury found a true bill for murder. Martin is well known throughout the state.

The Court House of Emanuel county, Ga. at Swainborough, was entirely consumed by fire on the 10th ult. But one record-book was saved; the balance, together with all the court papers, were lost. The sheriff of the county had been accused, and a true bill had been found against him by the grand jury.

The three Normal schools in this State, says the Mercantile Journal, will send out during the present year, over one hundred and fifty teachers—more thoroughly prepared, unquestionably, than any equal number have ever been before at any time.

A woman by the name of Elizabeth Pierce, of Groton, but of late a resident of Lowell, died last week in that city, suddenly, from the effects of the oil of tansy. She bought two drachms at an apothecary's shop, took it, and was a corpse in one hour.

A large meeting of the citizens of this city was held on the evening of the 5th inst., at the Masonic Temple, to listen to Mr. Vattemare's exposition of his plan for promoting science and literature in this country. The meeting was organized by the choice of Jonathan Chapman, the Mayor, for Chairman, and Edward Stearns, Secretary. A resolution was offered by Dr. Walter Channing, recommending that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the practicability of the plan proposed by Mr. Vattemare, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Walter Channing, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Ezra S. Gannet, George W. Blagden, and C. F. Adams.

The several religious societies in Newton, in accordance with a vote of the town, will unite in the solemnities of this day. A discourse will be delivered at 2 1-2 o'clock, on the death of President Harrison, by Rev. Mr. Baury, in Dr. Homer's meeting-house.

There are in this city 135 persons who are assessed over $500 annually—41 pay upwards of $1000 each—22, $1500—10, $2000—6, $2500—3, $5000, and 1, $7000.

A very interesting Temperance meeeting was held on the evening of the 5th inst., on board the steamer Massachusetts, there being a large number of ministers and other friends on board. Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, was called to the chair and Mr. Josiah Colby, of Boston, was appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Hague, Colver, Elliot, &c. &c., with much spirit.

MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. George Darrow to Miss Lucinda R. Wildermuth; Mr. Timothy C. Tripp to Miss Mary Caroline Speed; Mr. Charles W. G. Mansfield, of Boston, to Miss Sarah H., daughter of Mr. Edward D. Blossom, of Hingham.

In Newton, Lower Falls, Mr. Walter Cranston Curtis to Miss Alma Eliza Hurd, daughter of Mr. William Hurd.

In Edgartown, Mr. John F. Norton, of Tisbury, to Miss Adriana Norton, of E.

In Billerica, by Rev. G. W. Randall, Mr. Thomas Sanders, of D., to Miss Betsey Flanders, of Lowell.

In New Bedford, 3d inst., Rev. Francis Smith, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, Providence, R. I. to Miss Martha G. Bradford, of N. B.

In Webster, by Rev. Mr. Leonard, Mr. Joseph Wells to Miss Julia C. Wicker, both of Dudley; Mr. Emory Sibley, of Worcester, to Miss Mary Rawson, of Webster.

In Wayland, 1st. inst., by Rev. O. Crane, Mr. David Spofford, of Weston, to Miss Elizabeth Dudley, of Wayland.

In Weston, 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Crane, Mr. William Lentell to Miss Mary Lamb, both of W.

In West Dedham, Rev. Solomon Clark, of Petersham, to Miss Elizabeth N. Haven, of D.

In Lowell, Mr. Darius W. Neal to Miss Lois T. Prescott.

In Keene, N. H. Dr. Charles Vose Bemis, of Medford, Ms. to Miss Elizabeth F., daughter of Hon. Wm. Henry, of Bellows Falls, Vt; Mr. Leonard B. Hartwell, of Fitchburg, Ms. to Miss Sarah H. Woods, of K.

In Nashua, N. H. Mr. E. A. Fitcham of this city, to Miss Nancy Dane, of N.

In Portsmouth, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New Haven, to Lucy Olivia, daughter of James Bartlett, Esq. of P.

In Hartford, Ct. Abner Jackson, Professor in Washington College, to Miss Emily, eldest daughter of Gov. Ellsworth.

In Providence, Mr. George Leonard Clarke, son of the late Rev. Pitt Clarke, of Norton, Ms. to Miss Frances Allice, daughter of Wm. Chase, of P.

In the Baptist Meeting-house, Wickford, R. I. on Sunday evening, 2d inst., by Rev. J. R. Stone, Mr. Thomas B. Rathbun, to Miss Lucy Ann Gardiner, youngest daughter of Capt. Beriah Gardiner, sen., all of W.; 29th ult., Mr. James Dugan to Miss Sarah Reynolds, both of W.

In Groveland, N. Y. Hon. James G. Birney, Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Fitzhugh.

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. Mary, widow of John Tileston, Esq. 80; Capt. Nathaniel P. Snelling, 33; Mrs. Phillis Robinson, 75.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Penelope, wife of Josiah Barker, Esq. 81.

In Cambridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Cragie, widow of the late Andrew Cragie, Esq. 69.

In Brookline, Mr. Luther Thayer, 71.

In Brighton, Mrs. Mary Brimmer Williams, 39.

In West Dedham, Mrs. Cynthia Baker, 84.

In Wayland, March 5, Mr. Benj. Sawin, 73.

In Reading, Ms. Aaron Parker, a soldier of the revolution, 84.

In Wrentham, 2d inst., Mrs. Mehitable, wife of Mr. Elijah Craig, 69.

In North Andover, Mrs. Phebe J., wife of Mr. George H. Gilbert, and daughter of Dea. Jedediah Farnham, 24.

In Newbury, Mrs. Eliza Anderson, 37, recently of Boston.

In Brewster, Mrs. Sophronia, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Allyn. Mrs. A. went up stairs in her usual health, and was followed by a little child, who returned directly with the intelligence that something had befallen its mother. She was then found lying upon the floor, just expiring.

In Norway, Me. Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph Stevens, 83. In opening the door to step into the house, having been out a few moments, her feet slipped and she fell, breaking her thigh joint, which caused her death on the ninth day after.

In Wolfboro', N. H. Mrs. Catharine Morse, 28, formerly of Boston.

In New York city, Sarah E. Mott, a native of New Hampshire, 37; Miss Eliza, third daughter of Lewis Tappan, Esq. 18.

In Rome, Macomb County, Mich. 26th ult., Hon. Azariah Prentiss, Associate Judge of Macomb County, to Miss Harriet Angelina Dyar, of Boston, Ms.

Died, in Brewster, 18th ult., Martha Hopkins, widow of the late Edward Hopkins, 73. This sister made a public profession of religion at an advanced stage of life, at which time she united with the Baptist church in B., and continued a faithful and exemplary Christian to the last. It fell to her lot to weary out life with a severe and lingering illness, but yet she was sustained by the consolations of religion until her happy spirit took its flight to the world of glory.—*Comm.*

Interments in this city, last week.—Males 18—Females 18—Total 36.

NOTICES.

☞ Those of our Agents who have not settled in full for the number of copies of the Watchman, for which they are responsible, will do us a great favor by remitting the balance due, as we are about to transfer their accounts to a new ledger, and we are desirous of having all such accounts balanced before that is done.

Watchman Office, Boston, May 14, 1841.

☞ The Monthly Concert of prayer for the conversion of Seamen will be held in the Mariner's Church, Purchase St., on Sabbath evening, May 16th, at half-past 7 o'clock. The friends of seamen are invited to attend.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 10, 1841.
[Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market 305 Beef Cattle, 20 pair Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 210 Sheep, and 240 Swine. 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—The prices obtained last week were hardly sustained, and we reduce our quotations a trifle. First quality $7 a 7 25; second quality $6 50 a $6 75; third quality $5 50 a $6.

Working Oxen—Very few sales effected.

Cows and Calves—Sales $22, $25, $28, and $35.

Sheep—Several lots sheared at 1 75 a 1 80, and a lot not sheared, $4 75.

Swine—Sales quick; two lots, part Berkshire, at 5 1-4 a 5 1-2 for Sows and 6 1-4 and 6 1-2 for Barrows; At retail from 5 3-4 to 7.

To the Friends of the American Colonization Society residing in New England.

It is thought desirable, for various reasons, that there should be a general meeting of the friends of that Society held at Boston, during the week of the approaching religious anniversaries, for the purpose of comparing views and opinions on the general subject of *African Colonization*, and of concerting such measures to promote its interests as may be deemed expedient. Such a meeting is, therefore respectfully invited to be held at the Melodeon in the city of Boston, on Wednesday, May 26th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A series of resolutions will be proposed for consideration, and gentlemen of the highest distinction from various parts of the country may be expected to address the meeting. The present is conceived to be a peculiarly favorable time for a meeting of this character, inasmuch as there is a reviving and rapidly increasing attention to the subject throughout the United States and in Great Britain.

Leonard Woods,	Alfred Ely,
Roger M. Sherman,	John Nelson
Ezra S. Gannett,	Levi Cutter,
Elijah Paine,	Nathan B. Crocker,
Mark Tucker,	Thomas H. Gallaudet,
Samuel Fletcher.	Zedekiah S. Barstow,
John W. Ellingwood,	Willard Child,
Ralph Emerson,	B. B. Edwards.

☞ Editors in New England, friendly to African Colonization, are respectfully desired to give this Circular an insertion in their papers. May, 1841.

NEW QUESTION BOOK.

Just published, the third volume of the New England Sabbath School Question Book. It is on the Acts of the Apostles and has been prepared with much care. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Price 12 1-2 cents single, $1,50 per dozen, $12 per hundred.

Depository, 29 Cornhill, H. S. Washburn, Agent.

JUVENILE CONCERT.

At the solicitation of a number of individuals, the Concert recently given by the children of the First Baptist Church, will be repeated this (Friday) evening, at half past seven o'clock. Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

Tickets may be had at Deacon Shipley's, opposite the Meeting house; S. Stetson's, 69 Hanover Street; and at Dr. Carter's, corner of Portland and Hanover streets.

☞ An early application for tickets is particularly requested. May 14

PEIRCE ACADEMY.

The Summer Term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 31st inst.

Tuition in Reading, Writing, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic, $4 per term; in the higher branches of English studies, or in Latin, Greek, or French, $5 per term; and in Drawing and Painting or Needlework, $2 per term extra.

James A. Leonard, Sec'ry.

Middleboro', May 14, 1841.

Turner & Carpenter, manufacture and have for sale, a good assortment of Stoves, Balances, and Tin Ware. Also, the *Economical Yankee Baker*, plain and improved, at No. 28 Union Street.

H. E. Turner,
May 14 3m C. Carpenter.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Clergy and others visiting the city at the approaching Anniversaries, who are in want of Hats, are informed that a full and complete assortment of summer and winter Hats, of every style and quality—Also, a good supply of Gloves, Stocks, and Umbrellas are now in store, all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to call before they purchase.

W. M. Shute, Agent,
173 Washington St., little north Marlboro' Hotel.
May 14

YANKEE BAKERS.

Chilson's Improved Patent Bakers.—The subscriber having made a valuable improvement in his Yankee Bakers, and secured the Right Patent, now offers for sale the most complete summer Cooking Apparatus ever known in this country. Boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, heating irons, &c. &c., done in the best manner, with one fourth part the expense for fuel of any other cooking apparatus, and is attended with much less labor. They are portable, and can be placed in any part of the house desirable; sizes convenient for from two to fifty persons. They have been fairly proved, and are recommended by several hundred persons who have them in use in this city and vicinity. Southern and western traders will find them well adapted for those climates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

Gardner Chilson,
No. 102 Hanover, corner of Blackstone street.
Ap 30 3mis

Boys Summer Hats.—Boys summer Hats, Caps, and Belts, in great abundance, at all prices. Please call before you purchase.

W. M. Shute, Agent,
137 Washington St., little north Marlboro' Hotel.
May 14

MOTHERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.

NEW ENGLAND SUBSCRIBERS.

It is hoped from previous notices that friends who are favorable to a work so instructive as the Mother's Monthly Journal, will forward their names for the present volume to E. Hyde, 12 School Street, Boston. As the business of the work for New England, is to be done through him. Persons who will call at the above office for their Journal or Journals, can have them as though the work was issued therefrom. All letters, post-paid, will be immediately attended to.

May 14 E. Hyde, General Agent.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elements of Moral Science, by Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University, and Professor of Moral Philosophy. Sixteenth edition.

Elements of Moral Science, abridged, and adapted to the use of Schools and Academies, by the author, Francis Wayland, D. D. Thirteenth edition.

Elements of Political Economy, by Francis Wayland, D. D. Third edition, revised and improved.

Elements of Political Economy, abridged, for the use of Schools and Academies. By Francis Wayland, D. D.

[*The above works of Dr. Wayland are now extensively used in all our principal Colleges, Academies and Schools.*]

Roman Antiquities and Ancient Mythology. By Charles K. Dillaway, A. M. Illustrated by elegant engravings. Fifth edition.

Young Ladies' Class Book, a selection of Lessons for Reading, in prose and verse. By E. Bailey, A. M.—Stereotyped edition.

Paley's Theology, illustrated by forty plates, with selections from the Notes of Dr. Paxton, and additional Notes, original and selected, with a vocabulary of scientific terms. Edited by an eminent Physician of Boston. *This work is used as a text book in most of our Colleges.*

Class Book of Natural Theology; or the testimony of Nature to the Being, Perfections, and Government of God. By Rev. Henry Fergus. Revised, enlarged, and adapted to Paxton's illustrations, with Notes, &c., by Charles Henry Alden, A. M. Third edition. This work is particularly adapted for use in Female Seminaries, and has been extensively introduced.

Blake's Natural Philosophy; being Conversations

POETRY.

For the Watchman.

THE MAY-FLOWER.

Half hid by its enfolding leaves,
The modest May-flower lifts its head,
And unpretending fills the breeze
With fragrance from its blossoms shed.

When Spring calls forth her shrubs awhile,
With her sunshines, and her showers,
It basks in her sunny lit smile,
As the sweetest of her flowers.

Pure in its spotless robe of white,
It never claims a word of praise,
But he who culls it with delight,
Its grateful fragrance well repays.

But oft the traveller passes by,
Where free it spreads its rich perfume,
And never turns his wandering eye
To catch the May-flower's humble bloom.

And thus it is in life. The best—
Nature's virgin flowers are left,
While those in gaudier colors drest,
Are pluck'd, of virtues though bereft.

But he who culls the modest flower,
Though others brighter tints may wear,
Finds a companion for each hour,
To glad his heart, and banish care.

Yet oft, too oft forgotten, where
It lonely and neglected lies,
It pines away, and withers there,
And unwept and unmourned for dies.

Dies—not in sorrow and in tears,
As those whose earthly hopes are riven;
Guilt finds its joys in terrene spheres,
But innocence a home in heaven.

Providence, May 3, 1841. A— M—.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Christian Watchman.

SPRING.

"O 'tis Spring! 'tis the beautiful Spring!"

While I was thinking of the sweet influence f Spring, and rejoicing that my little readers far and near, in town and country, were all enjoying its return—my mind rested for a moment on the deep tangled forests, and the dark thick swamps where no human being ever lives, and the foot of man seldom treads; and here, too, reviving spring has been at work. Warming sunbeams, and gentle April showers have fallen as kindly here as on the cultivated spot where you and I reside. And why is this? O it is because God is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works. Beasts and birds, reptiles and insects, all love the Spring, and here they are coming forth again to enjoy the warm season in their own delightful homes, and here, too, without any care from man their food is preparing in grass, and shrubs, and seeds, and flowers. The good Psalmist says, "How manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all." We should feel as he did.—Think of the care of our heavenly Father always surrounding us, and at the same time guarding and blessing every creature in the most distant parts of the earth. You rose this morning early perhaps and ran out to snuff the fresh air, and rejoice in the beams of the rising sun, and watch the pretty robin building its nest, or the squirrel skipping from tree to tree—while on the same morning children far across the Atlantic Ocean, it may be, were watching the distant flight of the lark, or ranging the fields in search of early primroses. They and you alike happy, and all rejoicing in the returning spring.

I heard a little boy say the other day, "It is just the thing I should like to have, a little garden to take care of myself. Now the spring has come I think we can have the yard fenced off and get a man to plough a part of it, and spade it up, and I can pick out the stones, and rake it over nicely, and then put in the seeds, and I can take all the care of the fruit and flowers myself,"—and he looked up to me as he said it, with an eye so bright and sparkling, that I was sure he spoke the truth when he said it would be just the thing he should like. Little boys have you ever thought of having a garden of your own?—I suppose many of you can have one if you ask your father's permission, and if you have never had one perhaps this will reach you time enough for you to begin one. It would make you good employment and amusement too, and perhaps you would in this way learn to be a farmer, and there is no more healthy and rational business than farming that men ever engage in. Let your sisters help you in the garden, for I do not think girls should play in the house all the time. You can prepare the ground, and then hold a consultation about dividing it into little squares, and arranging the different fruits and flowers. How pleased you will all be next summer to gather from your garden a nice dish of strawberries, currents, or melons for your mother's table, or some pinks and roses for her vases.

While I have been thinking of my young friends so happy in the returning spring, I have supposed you all in health, and able to run out and enjoy the beauties of the season; but I have not forgotten those who are confined to the house, perhaps to the bed, by sickness. Many among the numerous juvenile readers of the Watchman may be thus afflicted. And has the spring no charms for them? O yes, they have waited and longed for it with more earnest desire than we have who are able to enjoy almost every thing around us. "O mother it is, it is the voice of the robin," says a sick little girl when her mother comes to her bed in the morning to inquire how she has rested, "I was laying awake before the sun rose, and thinking how glad I should be to see that robin come again and build its nest on our cherry tree, and now I know it has come. I hope it will soon be warm enough for me to sit up by the window and look out." Sick children, and grown people too, who are sick, often feel quite refreshed by having vases of sweet flowers placed where they can smell their fragrance and observe their beauties, for they are weary with looking all the time on the same things around their room.—Mrs. Hemans, a lady who lived in England, and wrote fine poetry, supposes a sick child to say

"O bring me one sweet orange bough
To fan my cheek, and cool my brow;
One bough with pearly blossoms drest,
And bind it mother! on my breast!"

And it is recorded of the same lady who wrote this, that when she drew nigh to the grave herself, she wanted flowers, a great many flowers in her room all the time; and the last earthly thing she noticed, except her friends, was the bright and beautiful blossoms around her. Gather some flowers and green boughs, my young friends who are able to run, and leap, and bound, with the glow of health on your cheeks, and carry them to your sick friends, and they will thank you for them.

But, to those who are sick. Perhaps you are just able to sit up in an easy chair and hold the paper while you read this, yet it may be that you are too ill to read yourself, and some kind friend reads it to you. However it may be it is all right, because your heavenly Father has so ordered it. I know it is sometimes very hard to bear weakness and pain, yet be patient, dear child, do not once indulge the thought that you are forgotten, or sorely chastened by Him whose "care is over all his works." Think how many blessings still are yours. I have no doubt it would take you all day to count them. God has some good design which you cannot see, in bringing disease upon you; perhaps that object is nearly accomplished, and he will bid the sweet breath of spring restore you to health; if so I hope you will come forth from your sick room with a grateful heart.

But many children die; and if you are one whom God thinks it best to call early away from this world, still it is well, if you do but give up your own will, and lie quiet in his arms, just as the infant reclines on its mother's breast. If you only love God you need not fear to go when he calls you. There is a beautiful thought in these sweet verses, which I hope you will be able to feel as though the thought were your own.

"I'm told that when the grave shall close
O'er little Jane and me,
We like our own sweet fading rose,
Shall dead but seem to be.

"I know my mother tells me true;
I'm not afraid to go
To God who showers my plants with dew
And covers them with snow."

L. L. H.

MISCELLANY.

THE MORMONS.

The public authorities of Missouri have published judicial testimony to show that their course in the "Mormon war" was justifiable. The evidence was laid before Congress during the last session, and parts of it have been published in the newspapers. According to these witnesses the leaders of Mormonism and many of their followers are but a gang of murderers, assassins, and robbers. We copy a few passages, merely remarking that it is testimony deemed valid in a court of justice, and that there is a vast deal more of the like tenor.

"George M. Hinkle, one of the Mormon commanders in that war, testifies, that there was much mysterious conversation in the camp about goods, and that Parley P. Pratt said, they were much cheaper than they were in New York. There was much such conversation, also, about plundering and house-burning; so much so, that witness had *his own notions* about it; and on one occasion, he spoke to Smith, and told him that this course of burning houses and plundering, by the Mormon troops, would ruin the Mormons. Smith roughly told him to keep still, and that he would not suffer him to say any thing about it; and that it was their only way to gain their liberty and their point. Witness saw a great deal of plunder brought into the camp. The teachings of the church were, that the time had come when the Mormon kingdom was to be set up by forcible means, if necessary; that the time had likewise come, when the riches of the Gentiles were to be consecrated to the true Israel; and that this plundering was [illegible] that prophecy. The preachers were directed to instruct their converts to come up to Zion, meaning that upper part of Missouri. Smith, in a speech to the Mormon troops said, that the troops which were gathered through the country were a damned mob; that he had tried to please them long enough; that he had tried to keep the law long enough; but as to keeping the law of Missouri any longer, he did not intend to try to do so; that the whole State was a mob set; that if they came to fight him, he would play hell with their apple-carts and that they had heretofore had the character of fighting like devils, but they should now fight like angels, for angels could whip devils.

"Samuel Kinnible, who resided near the Far West, testifies that his life was repeatedly threatened, if he did not go to Far West, and take up arms. He finally went, and was enrolled, and forbidden to leave the town.

"John Whitnear testifies, that Smith said that if an officer attempted to serve a process on him, he should die; that any person who spoke or acted against the Presidency of the Church, should leave the country or die. Rigdon expressed himself to the same effect.

"William W. Phelps testifies, that Rigdon, in a public meeting, said they meant to resist the law, and if a sheriff came after them with writs, they would kill him; and if any body opposed them, they would take off their heads. Smith followed, approving of what Rigdon had said. Rigdon, on another occasion, administered several covenants to forty or fifty Mormons. The first was, that if any man attempted to move out of the country, or pack his things for that purpose, any one of these covenanters, seeing it, should, without saying anything to any other person, kill him, and haul him aside into the brush; and that all the burial he should have, should be in a turkey buzzard's guts, so that nothing should be left of him only his bones. The next covenant was, that if any person from the surrounding country came into their town, walking about—no odds who he might be—any one of that meeting should kill him, and throw him aside into the brush. The third was, "Conceal these things." These covenants were taken with uplifted hands. Witness testifies to many other things, to which our witnesses that have been adduced give their testimony. He had an excellent opportunity to know all about the concern, as he was one of the leading men among them."

It is said that the Mormon books teach that what land they want is to be got "by purchase or by blood;" (see "Doctrine and Covenants,") and also that the Indians are to embrace Mormonism, and to repossess the land, and all who do not embrace Mormonism to be cut off. Converts from England are already arriving at their city of Nauvoo.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

From the Mercantile Journal.

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL WM. H. HARRISON.

Mr. Editor,—The following incident illustrative of the providential care of God over Gen. Harrison, in a time of peril and danger, has, I believe, never been published. Having had the pleasure of hearing it from his own lips, and believing it to be calculated to awaken a still deeper interest in his character, I send it for your Journal.

He said that, on the evening previous to the battle of Tippecanoe, he strongly suspected that the Indians would attack him during the night. Accordingly he gave orders for every man to lie upon his arms, and for every horse to remain caparisoned, and ready for action at a moment's warning. "Being up and engaged in writing at quarter before two o'clock, as was my custom to do," said the General, "the sudden crack of the rifles of the picket guard soon told the truth of my prediction, for true enough, they were upon us. The precautions I had taken the evening before enabled us to give them a warm reception. As it was still quite dark, and the attack was so sudden, my aids, as well as myself, were unable to distinguish our chargers, and mounted the first that came to hand. As for myself, I had time to get but one of my stockings on, and in this manner rode into the battle.

It was my habit to ride a favorite white charger, and my aid a red one, but by mistake we had exchanged horses. It was not till after the battle that I discovered the circumstance. In the early part of the action I missed my aid, and on search being made afterwards, we found him among the slain, completely riddled by the bullets of the Indians. I afterwards ascertained that they had taken him for me, as he was riding a white charger. Thus by this accident my life was spared." T. B. H.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ADVICE OF A FARMER TO HIS BOYS.

Come boys, let us see if we can't farm a little better this season than we did last. I think we can if we make an effort; and if every succeeding year we outstrip the preceding one, I think in a few years you will be able to set up for yourselves. We have already sown our grass seed this spring thicker than heretofore, which there is reason to believe will amply repay us for the additional seed, as we have heretofore always had more or less bald places in our grass fields, or had them filled up with weeds. We have some seed oats which weigh ten or twelve pounds a bushel more than the common kind we have usually sown; this cannot fail to be an advantage of at least 25 per cent over the light stuff we have had in former years, and if it is found to become lighter by being re-sowed, we must change our seed again at a future time.—As for Indian corn, the "Dutton," of which we have plenty for seed, I think will answer our purpose the best of any kind I have seen, if we put it in handsomely and give the strictest attention to the dressing of it with the cultivator; let us give it a couple of extra dressings during the summer, and keep the ground as mellow as an ash heap; this is the only way I know of to make a good crop of Indian corn. It suffers more from neglect than any other crop we cultivate; but stop—let us collect our ashes together and put a handful of it, with as much plaster paris on each hill as soon as the corn is fully up; this pays well for expense and trouble.—But I am getting wrong end foremost with my plan; be sure when you go to the city next week to buy a pound of salt-petre to make a steep for the corn before it is planted; this is said to be an excellent plan, as the corn comes up much more vigorously after being soaked in salt-petre and is sooner out of the way of the birds and grubs, which is a matter of great importance. Well, we had forty bushels to the acre last year; now can we go fifty or sixty this, if the season is favorable, and we pay strict attention to it? Let us try for it any how; and one thing I am certain of, that our success will be in proportion to our exertions, other things being equal.

We must increase our potato crop, and raise an acre of sugar beet, and the same quantity of ruta-baga for winter food for our cattle and sheep; the attention to these root crops is light work, and I think need not interfere with our other business; besides, I intend to buy neighbor Jones' old still, as he has quit making whiskey with it, since his two fine promising boys have gone to destruction by the use of that vile article. I think he will sell it cheap, as it sickens his heart to think of a still, since the prostration of all his prospects for the advancement of his once fine boys. We can fix this up so as to steam our roots and grain for the hogs and cattle, and I have a great notion to try it on cut corn stalks and hay, for it is said to go much further, and feed better by being cut and steamed. The miller's toll may also be saved by [illegible] ground. If all the stills in the country were used for preparing food for animals, instead of making poison for men, it would save at least ten millions of dollars annually, and clear out most of our poor houses and jails, and prevent many a parent from going to the grave with a broken heart. Let us turn to to-morrow morning right early, and drive on our work vigorously during the season, and with the blessing of Providence on our united exertions, we shall find ourselves blessed in basket and in store, even beyond our deserts. Abram.

MARRIAGE.

One of the most remarkable features of this extraordinary institution is, the successive changes it undergoes in the course of its history. When the young husband and wife first enter upon their new relation, how little do they foresee what is before them. As they take possession, for the first time, of their new house, and enjoy its cheering aspect, its regularity and quiet, and its expression of domestic peace and joy, how little do they anticipate the trials and vicissitudes, the deep and yet unseen fountains of joy and sorrow, which lie in their future way! In a few years how changed! One after another has been added in various ways to the company which began only with two, until at length they find themselves presiding over a numerous circle of children, and relatives and domestics; the father and mother both involved in responsibilities, from which they would have altogether shrunk had they anticipated them at the beginning. In a few years this happy circle must be broken in upon and scattered. Death comes in and makes one and another his prey; others gradually arrive at maturity, and leave their father's roof to seek other homes, and to return no more to the ark which sheltered them at first; and, at last, the father and mother are left alone, to spend their declining years at their solitary fireside, to look back upon scenes of activity, and trial, and enjoyment, which can never return. Such is the outline of the history of thousands of families.

Gen. Harrison and Judge Burnet.—At a meeting of the Committee in Cincinnati to agree upon suitable measures to express the public feelings on the melancholy occasion of General Harrison's death, a motion was made and unanimously adopted, that Judge Burnet be requested to deliver the eulogy upon the late President. The Judge was present, being chairman of the Committee. He declined the request; and "never," says the Cincinnati Republican, "did we witness deeper feeling, or listen to truer eloquence, than in the remarks he made." "I cannot accept," said he, "I could not speak. I knew Harrison forty-six years ago; he was a brother to me then; we have been brothers ever since; our hearts were knit together, and I would choke were I to attempt to speak of him. He is the last of the little band who started this city. I am alone now, all alone, and I cannot talk of my friend. I cannot." And the manly tears fell down his cheeks, and the sobs which were heard coming alike from the aged and the young of both parties, told the deep sympathy which all felt. The scene was touching. It overcame all who witnessed it.—*Nat. Intell.*

A man may go with a heedless spirit from ordinance to ordinance, abide all his days under the choicest teachings, and yet never be improved by them; for heart neglect is a leak at the bottom.—*Flavel.*

The population of New York, is 2,428,921; of Pennsylvania, 1,724,022; of Ohio, 1,519,467; of Virginia, 1,239,797. No other State exceeds a million. The total population exceeds 17,100,572.

The agent of Michigan, has accepted payment for the United States Bank protested guarantee of $183,000, in its notes at a discount of about 3 3-4 per cent.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY,
HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

THE Spring term of this Institution will close May 11th. The Summer term will commence on the 26th, giving a vacation of two weeks. Miss Stevens, who has had charge of the Female Department during the last quarter, and conducted it to good satisfaction, will continue as teacher of that department the ensuing quarter, with such assistance as may be needed.

The location of this school, commanding an extended view of the ocean, and being within four and a half miles of Hampton Beach, must make it a delightful summer retreat. No pains will be spared to afford facilities for a thorough education. Familiar lectures will be delivered by the teahers from time to time, on the various branches of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with the aid of their variety of new and improved apparatus.

Tuition, in common English branches, per quarter of eleven weeks, $3,30,
For higher English and Languages, Greek, Latin, and French, 4.30,
Drawing, extra, 1,00,
Incidentals, ,12½,
Board, in good families, room rent and washing included, from $1,50 a $1,67. Opportunities are offered to those who may wish to board themselves.

Jas. W. Poland, } Associate
Jno. W. Dodge, } Principals.

N. B. The Hampton Falls Depot, upon the Eastern Rail Road, is within one third of a mile of the School.
Hampton Falls, April 28, 1841. May 6

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

As many persons visiting the city to attend the approaching anniversaries will avail themselves of that time to replenish their housekeeping stock, the subscriber would respectfully inform them that he has recently opened a splendid assortment of Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Teapots, Lamps, &c. &c., which will be sold as low as can be found in the city, at the South End Hardware Store, 336 Washington Street, nearly opposite the Lamb Tavern.

Henry E. Lincoln.

N. B. Also as above, The Patent Yankee Baker.—Please call and examine. 3w May 7

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and between five and six acres of Land, situated within five or ten minutes' walk of the centre of Framingham. The above house is new, well built, two stories, parlor, sitting room and bed room on lower floor, and kitchen adjoining. Enquire of Mr. HENRY H. HYDE, or E. HYDE, at 12 School street, Boston. tf May 7

PAPER HANGINGS.

Otis Merriam & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in Paper Hangings, at the corner of Salem and Endicot streets, have on hand a large assortment of Paper Hangings which they offer at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. All orders for papering will be promptly attended to. Otis Merriam & Co.
July 10 tf

New Spring Goods at the One Price Store.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish families with Dry Goods of good quality at unusually low prices. Our mode of doing business is such as to commend itself to all those who study economy in their purchases. In the selection of goods we have particular regard to their durability and colors. Confining ourselves to the sale of staple goods, we assure our customers they shall be offered at prices as low or lower than at any other store. We have lately received among others the following goods, viz: Blue Black and Fancy Colored Cloths—Cassimeres of various colors and qualities—Doeskins of different colors and styles, among which are some wool-dyed black, of superior quality, a variety of summer stuffs particularly adapted to boys wear, consisting in part of Gambroons—Marbled Doeskins—Grecian Cords—Cassinets—Linen Drillings, and Vestings of various kinds, among which are some very superior plain and figured Satins—together with a general assortment of Tailor's Trimings.

☞ At this store Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings may be obtained by the bale, piece, or yard, at as low prices as at any store in New England. Just opened a prime lot of Russia Diapers, which will be sold at $1,75 per piece. We have remaining a few pieces of German Floor Cloth, suitable for entries. This article is said to be much more durable than any manufactured in this country. Constantly on hand German and American Oil Cloths, of every width.

Those at a distance who order by letter, are requested to be particular in their description of goods, and direct to the One Price Store, No. 28 Washington street. Kimball & Phelps.

T. P. SMITH.

Silk & Shawl Rooms, 327 Washington St., corner of West Street. Purchasers of the above goods will find at all times the most extensive and fashionable assortment, in all their variety, styles and shades, to be found in Boston, and at the very lowest prices. The best description of which will be given at the counter, where no pains will be spared to please those who may call to examine the stock.

The subscriber is enabled to offer a greater variety of goods, and at lower rates, from the fact that his purchases are made in large lots, and will be offered at decided low prices. In addition to every style of Silk and Shawl, may be found Mouslin de lains, from 25cts to $1,00—Organdy Muslins—Mouslin Muslin, a thin article for summer dresses, silk and wool—Duches Burgunda Foulard Silks, at 75cts per yard—Satin Striped Muslins—Lawns—Alepines—Plaids, for children—Linen Towels—2 cases 4-4 fine Lawns, at 25cts per yard, perfect goods—White open work Muslins and Cambrics—Lawns—Swiss Mill Book Muslin, &c. Additions are constantly being made from the auction rooms and importing houses of Boston and New York. Every description of dry goods may be found at this store.

In the Wholesale Room of this establishment may be found all the goods described, at as low prices as can be obtained for either *cash* or good *notes* at six months credit.

Milliners will find a great variety of goods in their line. Thos. P. Smith, Codman's Block,
Ap. 30 tf corner of West and Washington sts.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, &c.

E. B. McLaughlin, 24 Hanover Street, near Court Street, has enlarged his store, (82 by 32 feet) which enables him to display a large stock, consisting of the newest and best patterns of White Granite, White China, and Printed Dinner Setts; Gold, White, Blue Figured, and other new patterns China Tea Setts. All kinds common crockery. Cut, Plain, and Pressed Glass. Britannia Coffee and Teapots, Sugars, Creams, Lamps, Castors, &c.—Knives and Forks, Waiters, Table Mats, Bellows, Hearth and Floor Brushes, Astral, Side, Hanging, and other Lamps, Silver, German Silver, and other Spoons, &c. &c. at the lowest prices. 1y Dec 18

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Bell & Richards, Importers of HardWare and Cutlery, No. 7 Dock Square, Boston, offer their goods on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. Purchasers in the city or from the country, will find that their stock affords a complete assortment, which is constantly replenished by goods from English and American manufactures, among which are,

Knives and Forks,	Hollow Ware,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Powder and Shot,
Scissors,	Percussion Caps,
Razors,	Rifles and Pistols,
Needles and Fish Hooks,	Fowling Guns,
Britannia Ware,	Planes,
Steel & Brass Fire Sets,	Nails, Lead and Zinc,
Brushes of all kinds,	Saws of all kinds,

together with all articles used by Builders, Mechanics, Farmers, and House Keepers. Those purchasing are invited to call. 6m Ap. 2

NEW BEDDING STORE.

Richard E. Jones, would inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken store, No. 63 Commercial Street, where he manufactures House and Ship Mattresses and other Bedding articles, Cushions, &c. &c. He has also on hand, Cot and Post Bedsteads, Live Geese, Russia, and Common Feathers, which he sells wholesale and retail for cash. Persons about commencing house keeping, in want of any of these articles can purchase them as cheap as elsewhere. Ship owners, Sea Captains, or individuals going to sea can procure all articles needed for the use of cabins or berths of vessels. Such persons will find it convenient and for their interest to call at No. 63 Commercial Street, up one flight of stairs, opposite the Eastern Packet Pier. 3m March 5

FORD'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE,
NO. 2 WILSON'S LANE,
(NEAR THE POST OFFICE,) BOSTON.

MEALS are served up at all hours of the day, (except Sundays,) which makes a convenient resort for gentlemen transiently visiting the city, as they can be accommodated from a great variety of dishes, at very reasonable prices.

Hot and cold Meats, Soups, etc.
Pies, Puddings, and Cake in great variety.
Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cocoa, Milk, Soda and Mead.
Oysters, served up in the most approved manner.
Fruit, Foreign and Domestic—together with every luxury and delicacy of the season, which the Boston market affords

The Proprietor is determined that no effort shall be wanting to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Feb. 19

FISH STORE.

Mann & Pruden, No 44 Long Wharf, have on hand and will keep constantly for sale Dry and Pickled Cod Fish, Mackerel, Halibut, Fins, Dry and Smoked Halibut, Tongues and Sounds, Pickled and Smoked Herring, Salmon, Sword Fish, Curriers Oil, &c, &c., which will be sold at the lowest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call
Jan. 29 6m

MARLBORO' DRESSING ROOM.

The Subscribers have taken and fitted up in modern style, the above Room, No. 231 Washington street, under the Marlboro' Hotel, where by constant attention to their business, six days in the week, they hope to receive the patronage of their friends.

*** Open Saturday nights until half past 11 o'clock. Particular attention paid to Hair-Cutting and Curling, and Honing Razors. Symonds & Wheeler.
Feb. 28.

CHURCH BELLS.—The subscribers continue to cast at their Foundry in Boston, Church Bells of any weight required—having great facilities in the business are enabled to cast bells of perfect harmony and evenness of tone. Persons about purchasing will find it for their interest to call on us as we are selling them at an unusually low price. Orders by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.
Henry N. Hooper & Co., Copper
Dealers and Founders, No. 24 Commercial St.

VICTOR S. BLAIR,
(No. 11 Devonshire Street, over Abel Baker's Boot Factory.)

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is ready to execute Orders in the Printing Business, in as good style, and on as favorable terms as can be done in the city. All orders will be attended to promptly. *Composition Rollers* cast at short notice.

For sale, as above, the interesting and popular narrative of the *Daryman's Daughter*, in a neat 32mo. of 64 pages. tf Jan. 29

CASH SYSTEM.

John Gulliver, 313 Washington street, having adopted the system of selling for *Cash*, and having but *One Price*, offers his entire stock of

CARPETING.

at very reduced prices. It consists in part of 50 pcs Brussels, new and choice patterns; 10 pcs Three-ply, latest styles; 70 pcs Superfine—most of them Galpins best patterns and finish, 37 inches wide, warranted in all respects to be equal to the imported. A small lot of Extra Supers from auction will be sold at 92 cents;—Fines at 75; Common, 62½; Hemp, 2s.; Cotton, 20 cents; 200 Rugs, of every style, from 2 to 18 dollars; Wilton, Brussels, Kidderminster and Venetian Stair Carpeting; Painted Floor Cloth of every width, new and beautiful patterns, from 10 to 25 cents a yard less than former prices; Straw Matting, Printed Bockings, Stair Rods, &c.

Goods put up to order on as favorable terms as though the purchaser were present. tf Dec. 18

BOSTON COMB MANUFACTORY.

Hovey & Samson, 149 Washington Street, opposite Old South Church, Manufacturers of *Shell, Horn, Ivory Combs*, and dealers in *Soaps* and *Perfumery*, together with a general assortment of *French*, and *German Fancy Goods*, suitable for Country trade. Wholesale and retail. 6m March 26

GRIGGS & DEARBORN,
DEALERS IN FLOUR, 22 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON,

OFFER for sale to the city and country Grocers and Bakers, or to Families, Fancy and Common Brands Genessee, Ohio, and Baltimore Flour—also, Dyspepsia, Rye, and Buckwheat Flour. Just received,

500 bbls. choice brands Genesee Flour.
200 bbls. " Canby & Duer" "
100 bbls. " Ford & Snyder" "
100 bbls. " Acron Mills" "
100 bbls. Rye "
bbls. and half do. Dyspepsia "
100 Packages Philadelphia Buckwheat Flour.

Individuals in the country who may send us their orders, can rely upon their being satisfactorily answered.
March 19 6m

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES.

Important to Clergymen and Theological Students.

NO Theological Library can be considered as complete while destitute of the works of such men as Howe, Barrow, Bates, Sherlock, Charnock, Taylor, &c. &c. Yet a complete collection of their works, (owing to their scarcity, and the high price demanded for by, or even in those of old Puritan times, also, the same destitution existing in Great Britain, induced the Rev. A. J. Valpy, Editor of the Greek Septuagint, The Family Classical Library, &c., in connexion with the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D., examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, &c. &c., to commence a republication, in an abridged form, of the writings of the Old Divines. The object of abridgement was to reduce the bulk and price of these works so as to place them within the reach of every minister and theological student, and at the same time preserve their marrow and fatness.

"The mode pursued" (we quote one from numerous commendatory notices of the work by ministers and the religious press in England) "is to present the skeleton of the discourse only, retaining the order, the arguments, and, as it were, the key notes of the original. The abridgement reads continuously and preserves the effect of a whole."—*Spectator.*

The above very valuable work the subscriber proposes to republish in this country, should sufficient encouragement be given.

CONDITIONS, &c.

1. The work will be issued under the title of The Reprint of the Old Divines, as soon as 300 subscribers are obtained.

2. It will be printed on good paper, with type and page similar to the North American and Christian Reviews.

3. It will be issued quarterly, each number to contain at least 132 pages.

4. At the close of the writings of each Divine, an Index containing a list of the texts and subjects will be furnished.

5. The Reprint, for the purpose of placing it within the reach of every clergyman and theological student, will be put as follows: $2 per annum, single copy, to ministers, and two copies for $3, to beneficiaries of Education Societies, and indigent students.

N. B. Students, as above, in any theological institution, shall receive 7 copies for $10, and an additional copy to the person acting as agent.

☞ As an impression has been made that the Reprint was designed to be a republication of the entire works of the Old Divines, without abridgement, Editors connected with the religious press, by giving the above a few insertions would confer a favor upon the subscriber and the public. Those who will do this and forward a single copy of their paper containing the Prospectus, shall receive the work for one year, or $2, the amount of the subscription.

*** All communications must be directed, franked or postage paid, to B. Brierly, *North* Springfield, Vt. Write a line like the following and any Post Master will frank it.

By request of (here insert your own name) I forward you his name as a subscriber to the "Reprint of the Old Divines." You will direct his copy to (here give your post office address.) Let the Post Master sign and frank it.

Clergymen and students, in Boston and vicinity, wishing to subscribe for the work, may call upon Tappan & Dennet—Gould, Kendall & Lincoln—or W. H. S. Jordan, Booksellers, Washington Street.

B. Brierly.
North Springfield, Vt., April 19, 1841. Ap 30

VALUABLE STANDARD RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Clarke on the New Testament, 1 vol. royal 8vo shp. Barnes' Notes on the New Testament, 6 vols. 12 mo. uniform edition. Memoirs of Pious Women, 1 vol. 8vo. Dick's Works, 1 vol. 8vo. shp. Hall's Works, 3 vols. 8vo shp. The Works of Jesse Appleton, 2 vols. Campbell's Four Gospels, with Notes. Tracts for the Times, (Oxford Tracts) 3 vols. 8vo. Butterworth's Concordance. Fox's Book of Martyrs. Buck's Theological Dictionary. Jahn's Biblical Archæology. Hug's Introduction to the New Testament. Stuart's Commentaries on the Hebrews, do. on Romans. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. Faber on the Doctrine of Election. Life of Christ. Chalmers' Works, 7 vols.—Bishop Wilson's Sacra Privata. Nott's Sermons.—Kirk's Sermons. Jacob and Solem. South Sea Missions, just published. Looking Glass for the Mind.—Old Humphrey's Observations. Christ our Example, by Caroline Fry. Christian Experience, &c. &c.

Fresh supplies lately received and for sale wholesale and retail, at 133 1-2 Washington Street, by Saxton & Peirce. May 7

NEW ENGLAND S. S. UNION.
DEPOSITORY 79 CORNHILL.

THE Depository is constantly supplied with a large and well selected assortment of Sabbath-school Books. Pastors, Superintendents, Teachers, and friends of Sunday Schools, are respectfully invited to call.
May 22. H. S. Washburn, Agent.

MUSICAL STORIES AND SONGS.—Lives of Haydn and Mozart, with sixteen pieces of original and German music, musical anecdotes and stories. By the Singing Master. Price twenty-five cents.

Published by Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington Street. Ap 30

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Prouty & Mears have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of PLOUGHS, with a view of perfecting this useful instrument; and their PATENT CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand Exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, PREMIUMS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded for the excellence of these PLOUGHS.

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlæm, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough: and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the BEST PLOUGH, requiring the LEAST DRAUGHT, and doing the work in the *most perfect manner*.

One of the most important trial of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester, in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynanometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught: and those who were well skilled in ploughing, held the ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, as competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
THE PREMIUM OF $100,

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the *strength* of the Plough, *easiness* of Draught, *excellence* of work, and its *cheapness*."

To Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75, "for the best Plough that will turn the sod on the edge, or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

The following table from the report of the Committee, shows how many inches of furrow each plough turned over to 112 pounds of draught.

FOR FLAT FURROWS.

By Prouty & Mears, Boston,	27 1-2
Chas. Howard, Hingham,	25
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester,	24
Barnaby & Moores, Ithica, N. Y.	18 1-4
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.	14
Another Plough by Prouty & Mears,	26
" " " Charles Howard,	25

Laying the sod on the edge is a method of ploughing seldom practised by good farmers, and when preferred can be accomplished by proper management with a good plough for flat work. We did not compete in this manner of ploughing, being desirous to excel *only* in the *best way*.

In turning the furrow over flat, the only way in which these ploughs were brought into competition, Howard's plough turned over only 25 inches to 112 pounds of draught; while the plough of Prouty & Mears, with the same draught turned over 27 1-2 inches—*one tenth more than any other plough.*

This saving of one tenth of the labor, to say nothing of the *superior work*, would soon pay for a plough; and in wearing out a plough, it would save the price of several. So it is plain to every observing farmer, that it is better to buy the Centre Draught Plough, than to have Howard's or any other plough in the above trial, *gratis*.

The most approved method of ploughing among intelligent farmers, is turning the furrow over flat, in order to shut in and destroy the weeds and grass, and cause a decomposition of vegetable matter beneath the surface, that the soil may become enriched by the gasses evolved in fermentation.

This important principle in husbandry is completely accomplished by the Centre Draught Plough, and with superiority of work, are combined the valuable qualities of *easy draught, strength* and *cheapness*.

Let every farmer consider the great importance of saving one tenth of the labor of his teams. It is an item in economy that will soon swell to a large sum well worthy attention in the selection of ploughs.

We manufacture these ploughs of various sizes, and the materials and work are superior also. We have an extensive assortment of the most substantial and neatly finished ploughs ever offered in this market, and trust that we shall give satisfaction to those who favor us with their orders.

Nos. 19 & 29 North Market Street, Boston.
March 26 2m D. Prouty & Co.

NEWHALL'S SKETCHES OF IOWA, with a map. Sketches of Iowa, or the Emigrant's Guide; containing a correct description of the agricultural and the Territory as geological features and statistics of each county, and of the principal towns and Indian villages, prairie and timber lands, a view of the rapid increase and future prospects of the people, moral and physical, traits of Indian character, with sketches of Black Hawk, and others: being the result of much observation and travel during a continuous residence of several years.—By John B. Newhall, Burlington, Iowa.

This day received and for sale at 133½ Washington Street, by Saxton & Peirce, agents for the sale of the work in the New England States. Price $1,50.

Also, for sale as above, The Western Tourist and Emigrant's Guide. Price $1,25. May 7

NO EXCUSE FOR A COUGH. There is no longer any doubt but WILLIAM BROWN'S Compound Boneset Candy, if you get the genuine, will cure a cough, remove hoarseness, and clear the voice. For vocalists and public speakers.

It is now in extensive use, also, for the cure of Colds, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breast and Lungs. No one can but be convinced of its efficacy after examining a long list of names of individuals who have been cured and are willing to be referred to.—Another evidence of its efficacy; this certificate of Mr. J. Richardson.

"I hereby certify that, in the month of February, 1839, I manufactured from a medicated decoction furnished by Mr. Brown, 750 lbs of his Compound Boneset Candy, and that, in the same month of the present year, 1840, I manufactured for him twenty-three hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
379 Washington st. Boston.

If it were not what it is said to be, why would the sales show such an increase; and every body is praising it. In fact, it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

For the genuine, call for Brown's Boneset Candy, which is for sale in Boston only by the proprietor 481 Washington St.—J. P. Preston, Federal St.—Joseph Kidder, Court St.—J. H. Snow, Hanover St.—Seth Fowle, Prince St.—James Fowle & Co., Green St.—S. Carter, Hanover St.—D. L. Bradlee, School St.—G. Carlton, Lowell—Mar